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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39. FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1824. Vol 2...No. 26.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY DAVID MACLEAN, FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS, At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

IF EVER

Now is the time for Wealth.

FORTUNE'S HOME, Baltimore.

Seventeenth Report of the drawing of the

Grand State Lottery

OF MARYLAND,

NOW drawing in the city of Baltimore, under the superintendence of the commissioners appointed by the governor and council, containing the grand capital prize of

5,000 Dollars,

And being the principal Lottery now drawing in the United States.

Ticket 24296, a prize of	$100
19822, a prize of	100
Tickets 19170, 20299, 21600, each	50
And 195 prizes of	10

For the prizes sold at CONINE'S Office, 32, Market street, the Cash can be had on presentation of the Ticket.

Previous to the present drawing the chance for high prizes was truly superior; but the result of this drawing has still more improved it. There now remains but three drawings more, and the great capitals of

100,000 DOLLARS.
20,000 Dollars.
10,000 Dollars.
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7 of 1,000 Dollars.

Besides 3873 minor prizes, all yet remain to be drawn, payable in cash, which can be had the moment they are drawn.

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Tickets,	$15 00	Quarter	3 76
Half	7 50	Eighth,	1 87

For Tickets to draw the prizes, be particular to apply or send to "Fortune's Home,"

CONINE'S

No. 32, MARKET-STREET, near the Market,

BALTIMORE,

Who has served his friends not long since with prizes of 40,000, 25,000, and many of 5,000, 1000, &c.

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PITTSBURGH Flint Glass Manufactory.

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

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Plain, Moulded, Cut and Engraved

FLINT GLASS WARE,

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One Case Leghorn Bonnets,

Direct from the Manufactory, which he will dispose of at a small advance on the original cost.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 13—6t

AUCTION SALES.

By Davis & Hanson,

FRONT-STREET.

DRY GOODS,

On every MONDAY & THURSDAY Morning, At 10 o'clock

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, FURNITURE, Etc.

On Same Days, in the Afternoon, at half past 2.

BOOKS

On *SATURDAY EVENING*, the 28th instant, at half past 6 o'clock, and will be continued regularly on *every second Saturday Evening.*

Davis & Hanson, *Auctioneers, And Commission-Merchants.*

Pittsburgh, Feb. 20—8t

AUCTION STORE AND Commission Warehouse,

Corner of Wood and Front-streets, *PITTSBURGH.*

Wo ANDERSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has REMOVED to the BRICK WAREHOUSE, lately occupied by J. W. BIDDLE, & CO. corner of Front and Wood streets, where he has opened an

AUCTION STORE,

And will be glad to transact all business in that line with which he may be entrusted. He will also continue to do business generally, and to receive and forward merchandise as formerly.

February 20—6t.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

*** The Editors of the Maysville Eagle, Lexington Monitor, Louisville Public Advertiser, Chillicothe Supporter, Cincinnati Gazette, and Nashville Gazette, will publish the above 7 times. A. A. & Co.

Pittsburgh and Erie

STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

Just Received & For Sale,

45 Bags Prime Coffee,
20 Cwt. " Codfish,
10 Bbls. Tanners' Oil,
6 " Baltimore Copperas,
5 " Lamp Black,
3 Kegs Verdigris, ground in oil,
2 Casks Spanish Whiting.

ALSO—ON HAND,

Fifty Barrels PRIME NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR.

Allen & Grant,

Front Street, between Market & Wood Sts.

Jan. 23, 1824.—tf.

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Auction Duties.—In the House of Representatives, on the 20th instant, Mr. Todd, from the committee of ways and means, made a Report, accompanied with a Resolution,

"That our senators be instructed, and the representatives of the people of this state, in congress, be requested to use their utmost influence to arrest the passage of the bill now before congress, imposing a prohibitory duty on sales by auction."

The following proceedings took place in the House, upon this report and resolution.

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle, March 1.

Mr. Stevenson opposed the resolution atached to the report. They were constituting themselves into a little Congress, by this frequent requisition of their wisdom for the instruction of the senators and representatives in the national legislature. Congress had a view of the whole subject, in all its bearings, and because it would abridge the revenue of the State, this legislature were about to instruct the senators and request the representatives of the State in Congress, to arrest the passage of the Auction bill. Such reasoning and such language he could not subscribe to. He did not look upon the 60 or 100,000 dollars, that was supposed would be lost to the State, by the imposition of auction duties by Congress, as a sufficient consideration for them to take away the discretion of our members; or at least to deprive them of the free exercise of it under the terrors of our high displeasure. What was this amount compared with the interest of the millions the citizens would be benefited by the Auction law? But it was not certain that the Auction measure would injure the State; our population was one-tenth of that of the Union, and we would derive advantage from it in the same proportion.

They were sending this report to Congress, as an argument against the Auction bill. And was there a doubt but there were men in that Body, from this State capable of presenting as good ones? But it must be presumed that there were other and capable men in Congress; and in case these should demonstrate conclusively, that the Auction bill was a proper measure—in what a situation were our representatives.—They were bound hand and foot.

Mr. S. questioned the propriety of this House interfering with the members of the House of Representatives in Congress; that was the business of the people of the districts by which they had been elected. It was taking the business of the electors out of their hands, and depriving their representatives of a free exercise of their discretion without their consent. He could well imagine, that, by the loss of this auction duty to the state, there would be a gain of millions to the people. If the auction bill should have any beneficial operation, it would certainly be to a greater amount than that at present derived from auction duties. He believed our auction laws to be injurious to the manufacturer. A foreigner sends his goods from the wharf to the Auction room, sells them and carries the money out of the country. If the regular merchant sells foreign goods, he contributes to the support of government.

Mr. Todd remarked, with regard to the impropriety of instructing our senators and requesting our representatives in Congress, in this instance, urged by the gentleman who preceded him, that when it was proposed to do the same thing in relation to the Tariff, he made no objections to the measure, but actually voted for it. That proceeding (Mr. T. said) made this necessary; to explain to our members, that we do not consider the Tariff and the Auction duties connected. The merchants had taken a lead in the attempt to put down auctions, not for the benefit that would accrue to domestic manufactures, but to wholesale dealers and commission merchants. The auction duties of this State had been received for 40 years; there had been no complaints from the people about their injurious operation; it was looked to in our system of finance as a regular source of revenue, and there would be great difficulty in getting a substitute for it. A tax upon wholesale dealers presented itself, but this could not be so easily got at, so as to have a fair and equal operation: but if this revenue was swept away, that must be resorted to. Mr. T. concluded at some length, upon the constitutional right of Congress to impose duties on sales at auction.

Mr. Leiman observed that there was a difference of opinion respecting the influence the tax by Congress upon auctions, would have upon the revenue. In New York, where much a larger revenue was derived from auctions than in Philadelphia, it was not viewed in the light that it had been by the chairman of the committee of ways and means (Mr. Todd.) The enlightened commissioners of the Canal fund, in their report, had stated that, on the adoption of this measure by Congress, "the probable receipts [by the State] from this source, would not fall short of a proportionate sum," &c. That bill, Mr. L. said, might be so graded as only to affect the foreign merchant. It was a long bill, and would probably occupy Congress two or three weeks, but here they were about to pronounce upon it in a few minutes; to say it ought not to pass, and to direct our members to arrest its course. Was this proceeding with the deliberation becoming the Legislature? The auction duties bill was considered a part of the system for the protection of domestic manufactures; they had instructed the members of Congress from this State to use their efforts in favor of measures for this protection; and now, the moment it had been discovered that a little revenue might be lost, they cried out stop gentlemen! do not support any thing for the encouragement of manufactures, if it can possibly affect our revenue. This proceeding showed any thing but deliberation. They were going on precipitately to take away the responsibility that members of Congress owed to their constituents, and without a proper understanding of the subject.

Mr. Stevenson moved to add to the resolution "unless they shall believe, from the facts before them, that it would be for the benefit of the manufacturing interests."

Mr. Holgate said, that rather than pass the resolution with this amendment, it ought to be abandoned altogether. It would be perfectly nugatory. The mover could not surely have thought the members were so weak as not to see its operation. But that gentleman was for leaving all to the discretion of Congress—our members there had a view of the whole ground. Mr. H. however, thought that perhaps this Legislature was as competent as our members of Congress to form an opinion with regard to our vital interests and the rights of Pennsylvania. It was not necessary for them to be acquainted with all the provisions of the auction bill; it was sufficient to know that it laid a duty of 7 per cent. on sales at auction; and that this would destroy the whole system. And for what? Not to favor the manufacturer, but the shipping merchants, to give them an additional profit, and to increase their sales.

It was said we should not instruct our Senators. Who elected them? The Legislature. Where did they reside? One in the extreme west, and the other, at present, near the centre of the State, but heretofore in the extreme east. Now, Mr. H. said, a little interest about home might operate upon our Senators, who were sent to Washington to represent the interests of the State, and it was proper that this body should tell them what those interests were. It was a falacious view of the subject to suppose that our Senators ought to attend to the interests of all the States, instead of having an eye particularly to our own. Other States had their Senators, who kept a vigilant watch over their interests, and so should our Senators act with regard to our interests.

Messrs. Roberts, Ogle, and Sutherland spoke further in opposition to the amendment, and Mr. Stevenson in favor of it. The amendment failed—Yeas 7—Nays 84. And the original resolution was adopted—Yeas 74—Nays 17.

In the Senate Mr. Todd's report gave place to one proposed by Mr. Burnside; when that and the resolution were agreed to.—And here it may be well enough to note the manner of bringing this subject forward. A petition of the auctioneers of Philadelphia was presented on the 9th of February, and laid on the table, without any order being taken thereon. An auctioneer, Mr. Jennings, arrived some time thereafter, the business was then made of sufficient importance to be the subject of a message from the Governor; which was handed to the committee of ways and means—and then came the report. Nothing of *boring* in the whole matter!

Curious Case in Florida.—In the month of December last, the Corporation of the city of St. Augustine, brought a case of an unlawful detainer before a court of Justices for trial. One of the Justices, (E. P. Gibson) demanded of Waters Smith, the U. States Marshal, the use of the Government house, a building belonging to the United States in which to hold the court. A large room was immediately opened by the Marshal which was considered every way convenient for the court. Justice Gibson, however refused to occupy the room, and demanded of the Marshal the use of another room, in which the Superior Court was accustomed to hold its sittings. The Marshal declined giving his consent to the demand, and withheld the key.—Gibson then ordered the sheriff to make forcible entry; but, in his refusing to obey, the justice took a pick-axe, broke open the door of the room, took possession, and constituted his court for the trial of the above case. The Marshal protested against the occupation, and ordered the Justice and other persons to leave that apartment. Instead of obeying, Justice Gibson committed the marshal to jail for 24 hours for contempt of court. The Marshal immediately petitioned for a writ of Habeas Corpus, had his case brought before Joseph L. Smith, Judge of the Supreme Court for East Florida, who, on a full consideration of the matter, decided that the Marshal had acted in conformity with his official duty, and therefore directed that he should be set at liberty.

Subsequent to this decision, the Grand Jury, among their presentments, included that of the above Justice Gibson, for breaking open the door of the court house, and for abusing the Marshal.

"Thorough Cut" in Cochin China. From the Western part of the city, (of Saigon,) a River or Canal has been recently cut, (indeed it was scarcely finished when we arrived there,) twenty three English miles long, connecting with a branch of the Cambodia River, by which a free water communication is opened with Cambodia, which is called by the Onamese Coumaighe. This Canal is twelve feet deep throughout; about eighty feet wide, and was cut through immense forests and morasses, *in the short space of six weeks.* Twenty-six thousand men were employed night and day, by turn, in this stupendous undertaking, and *seven thousand lives sacrificed* by fatigue, and consequent disease. The banks of this Canal are already planted with the palmaia tree, which is a great favorite with the Onamese.

[Extracted from White's Voyage to the China Sea—Page 237—Boston, 1823.]

Poulson's Advertiser.

WARM WATER.

Warm water is preferable to cold water, as a drink, for persons who are subject to dyspeptic and bilious complaints, and it may be taken more freely than cold water, and consequently answers better as a diluent for carrying off the bile, and removing obstructions in the urinary secretion in cases of stone and gravel---When water, of a temperature equal to that of the human body, is used for drink, it proves considerably stimulant, and is particularly suited to dyspeptic, bilious, gouty, and chlorotic subjects.

Wool.—We understand the importation of wool from foreign places, into Boston, during the year 1823, was 733,146 pounds,—cost 95,649 dollars.

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On every MONDAY & THURSDAY Morning, At 10 o'clock

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, FURNITURE, Etc.

On Same Days, in the Afternoon, at half past 2.

BOOKS

On *SATURDAY EVENING,* the 28th instant, at half past 6 o'clock and will be continued regularly on *every second Saturday Evening.*

Davis & Hanson, *Auctioneers, And Commission-Merchants.*

Pittsburgh, Feb. 20—8t

AUCTION STORE
AND
Commission Warehouse,
Corner of Wood and Front-streets.
PITTSBURGH.

W. ANDERSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has REMOVED to the BRICK WAREHOUSE, lately occupied by J. W. BIDDLE, & CO. corner of Front and Wood streets, where he has opened an

AUCTION STORE,

And will be glad to transact all business in that line with which he may be entrusted. He will also continue to do business generally, and to receive and forward merchandise as formerly.

February 20—6t.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824—tf.

*** The Editors of the Maysville Eagle, Lexington Monitor, Louisville Public Advertiser, Chillicothe Supporter, Cincinnati Gazette, and Nashville Gazette, will publish the above 7 times.

A. A. & Co.

Pittsburgh and Erie

STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel,* Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

Just Received & For Sale,

45 Bags Prime Coffee,
20 Cwt. " Codfish,
10 Bbls. Tanners' Oil,
6 " Baltimore Copperas,
5 " Lamp Black,
3 Kegs Verdigris, ground in oil,
2 Casks Spanish Whiting.

ALSO—ON HAND,

Fifty Barrels
PRIME NEW-ORLEANS
SUGAR.

Allen & Grant,

Front Street, between Market & Wood Sts.

Jan. 23, 1824.—tf.

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Auction Duties.—In the House of Representatives, on the 20th instant, Mr. Todd, from the committee of ways and means, made a Report, accompanied with a Resolution,

"That our senators be instructed, and the representatives of the people of this state, in congress, be requested to use their utmost influence to arrest the passage of the bill now before congress, imposing a prohibitory duty on sales by auction"

The following proceedings took place in the House, upon this report and resolution.

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle, March 1.

Mr. Stevenson opposed the resolution atached to the report. They were constituting themselves into a little Congress, by this frequent requisition of their wisdom for the instruction of the senators and representatives in the national legislature. Congress had a view of the whole subject, in all its bearings, and because it would abridge the revenue of the State, this legislature were about to instruct the senators and request the representatives of the State in Congress, to arrest the passage of the Auction bill. Such reasoning and such language he could not subscribe to. He did not look upon the 60 or 100,000 dollars, that was supposed would be lost to the State, by the imposition of auction duties by Congress, as a sufficient consideration for them to take away the discretion of our members; or at least to deprive them of the free exercise of it under the terrors of our high displeasure. What was this amount compared with the interest of the millions the citizens would be benefited by the Auction law? But it was not certain that the Auction measure would injure the State; our population was one-tenth of that of the Union, and we would derive advantage from it in the same proportion.

They were sending this report to Congress, as an argument against the Auction bill. And was there a doubt but there were men in that Body, from this State capable of presenting as good ones? But it must be presumed that there were other and capable men in Congress; and in case these should demonstrate conclusively, that the Auction bill was a proper measure—in what a situation were our representatives.—They were bound hand and foot.

Mr. S. questioned the propriety of this House interfering with the members of the House of Representatives in Congress; that was the business of the people of the districts by which they had been elected. It was taking the business of the electors out of their hands, and depriving their representatives of a free exercise of their discretion without their consent. He could well imagine, that, by the loss of this auction duty to the state, there would be a gain of millions to the people. If the auction bill should have any beneficial operation, it would certainly be to a greater amount than that at present derived from auction duties. He believed our auction laws to be injurious to the manufacturer. A foreigner sends his goods from the wharf to the Auction room, sells them and carries the money out of the country. If the regular merchant sells foreign goods, he contributes to the support of government.

Mr. Todd remarked, with regard to the impropriety of instructing our senators and requesting our representatives in Congress, in this instance, urged by the gentleman who preceded him, that when it was proposed to do the same thing in relation to the Tariff, he made no objections to the measure, but actually voted for it. That proceeding (Mr. T. said) made this necessary, to explain to our members, that we do not consider the Tariff and the Auction duties connected. The merchants had taken a lead in the attempt to put down auctions, not for the benefit that would accrue to domestic manufactures, but to wholesale dealers and commission merchants. The auction duties of this State had been received for 40 years, there had been no complaints from the people about their injurious operation; it was looked to in our system of finance as a regular source of revenue, and there would be great difficulty in getting a substitute for it. A tax upon wholesale dealers presented itself, but this could not be so easily got at so as to have a fair and equal operation: but if this revenue was swept away, that must be resorted to. Mr. T. concluded at some length, upon the constitutional right of Congress to impose duties on sales at auction.

Mr. Lehman observed that there was a difference of opinion respecting the influence the tax by Congress upon auctions, would have upon the revenue. In New York, where much a larger revenue was derived from auctions than in Philadelphia, it was not viewed in the light that it had been by the chairman of the committee of ways and means (Mr. Todd.) The enlightened commissioners of the Canal fund, in their report, had stated that, on the adoption of this measure by Congress, "the probable receipts [by the State] from this source, would not fall short of a proportionate sum," &c. That bill, Mr. L. said, might be so graded as only to affect the foreign merchant. It was a long bill, and would probably occupy Congress two or three weeks, but here they were about to pronounce upon it in a few minutes; to say it ought not to pass, and to direct our members to arrest its course. Was this proceeding with the deliberation becoming the Legislature? The auction duties bill was considered a part of the system for the protection of domestic manufactures; they had instructed the members of Congress from this State to use their efforts in favor of measures for this protection; and now, the moment it had been discovered that a little revenue might be lost, they cried out stop gentlemen! do not support any thing for the encouragement of manufactures, if it can possibly affect our revenue. This proceeding showed any thing but deliberation. They were going on precipitately to take away the responsibility that members of Congress owed to their constituents, and without a proper understanding of the subject.

Mr. Stevenson moved to add to the resolution "unless they shall believe, from the facts before them, that it would be for the benefit of the manufacturing interests."

Mr. Holgate said, that rather than pass the resolution with this amendment, it ought to be abandoned altogether. It would be perfectly nugatory. The mover could not surely have thought the members were so weak as not to see its operation. But that gentleman was for leaving all to the discretion of Congress—our members there had a view of the whole ground. Mr. H. however, thought that perhaps this Legislature was as competent as our members of Congress to form an opinion with regard to our vital interests and the rights of Pennsylvania. It was not necessary for them to be acquainted with all the provisions of the auction bill; it was sufficient to know that it laid a duty of 7 per cent. on sales at auction; and that this would destroy the whole system. And for what? Not to favor the manufacturer, but the shipping merchants, to give them an additional profit, and to increase their sales.

It was said we should not instruct our Senators. Who elected them? The Legislature. Where did they reside? One in the extreme west, and the other, at present, near the centre of the State, but heretofore in the extreme east. Now, Mr. H. said, a little interest about home might operate upon our Senators, who were sent to Washington to represent the interests of the State, and it was proper that this body should tell them what those interests were. It was a falacious view of the subject to suppose that our Senators ought to attend to the interests of all the States, instead of having an eye particularly to our own. Other States had their Senators, who kept a vigilant watch over their interests, and so should our Senators act with regard to our interests.

Messrs. Roberts, Ogle, and Sutherland spoke further in opposition to the amendment, and Mr. Stevenson in favor of it. The amendment failed—Yeas 7—Nays 84. And the original resolution was adopted—Yeas 74—Nays 17.

In the Senate Mr. Todd's report gave place to one proposed by Mr. Burnside; when that and the resolution were agreed to.—And here it may be well enough to note the manner of bringing this subject forward. A petition of the auctioneers of Philadelphia was presented on the 9th of February, and laid on the table, without any order being taken thereon. An auctioneer, Mr. Jennings, arrived some time thereafter, the business was then made of sufficient importance to be the subject of a message from the Governor; which was handed to the committee of ways and means—and then came the report. Nothing of *boring* in the whole matter!

Curious Case in Florida.—In the month of December last, the Corporation of the city of St. Augustine, brought a case of an unlawful detainer before a court of Justices for trial. One of the Justices, (E. P. Gibson) demanded of Waters Smith, the U. States Marshal, the use of the Government house, a building belonging to the United States in which to hold the court. A large room was immediately opened by the Marshal which was considered every way convenient for the court. Justice Gibson, however refused to occupy the room, and demanded of the Marshal the use of another room, in which the Superior Court was accustomed to hold its sittings. The Marshal declined giving his consent to the demand, and withheld the key.—Gibson then ordered the sheriff to make forcible entry; but, in his refusing to obey, the justice took a pick-axe, broke open the door of the room, took possession, and constituted his court for the trial of the above case. The Marshal protested against the occupation, and ordered the Justice and other persons to leave that apartment. Instead of obeying, Justice Gibson committed the marshal to jail for 24 hours for contempt of court. The Marshal immediately petitioned for a writ of Habeas Corpus, had his case brought before Joseph L. Smith, Judge of the Supreme Court for East Florida, who, on a full consideration of the matter, decided that the Marshal had acted in conformity with his official duty, and therefore directed that he should be set at liberty.

Subsequent to this decision, the Grand Jury, among their presentments, included that of the above Justice Gibson, for breaking open the door of the court house, and for abusing the Marshal.

"Thorough Cut" in Cochin China.—From the Western part of the city, (of Saigon,) a River or Canal has been recently cut, (indeed it was scarcely finished when we arrived there,) twenty three English miles long, connecting with a branch of the Cambodia River, by which a free water communication is opened with Cambodia, which is called by the Onamese Coumaighe. This Canal is twelve feet deep throughout; about eighty feet wide, and was cut through immense forests and morasses, *in the short space of six weeks.* Twenty-six thousand men were employed night and day, by turn, in this stupendous undertaking, and *seven thousand lives sacrificed* by fatigue, and consequent disease. The banks of this Canal are already planted with the palmaia tree, which is a great favorite with the Onamese.

[Extracted from White's Voyage to the China Sea—Page 237—Boston, 1823.]

Poulson's Advertiser.

WARM WATER.

Warm water is preferable to cold water, as a drink, for persons who are subject to dyspeptic and bilious complaints, and it may be taken more freely than cold water, and consequently answers better as a diluent for carrying off the bile, and removing obstructions in the urinary secretion in cases of stone and gravel---When water, of a temperature equal to that of the human body, is used for drink, it proves considerably stimulant, and is particularly suited to dyspeptic, bilious, gouty, and chlorotic subjects.

Wool.—We understand the importation of wool from foreign places, into Boston, during the year 1823, was 733,146 pounds,—cost 95,649 dollars.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1824.

New York.—At the New York election, last fall, the principal question was, whether the people or the legislature should have the right to choose the electors of President. The people triumphed, by choosing representatives, almost unanimously favorable to the popular mode. Accordingly, early in the session, a bill passed the representatives' house, with but 5 dissenting votes, for giving the choice of electors to the people. When this bill came before the senate, it was referred to a committee, who manoeuvred so as to delay a report until the 26th ult. That report is, that it is *inexpedient* to pass the bill; in other words, that the people are not worthy to be trusted with their own affairs. A motion to lay the report on the table, passed 18 to 9. So it is likely this patriotic, democratic, caucus senate, will save the people from themselves. Our caucus-men, good old mode democrats, notwithstanding all they used to say about the aristocracy of Senates, are heartily satisfied with the report.

A meeting of members of the Virginia Legislature recommended the holding of the congressional caucus; and since the meeting of the caucus the members of the same Legislature have, as in duty bound, held another meeting and approved of its conduct. It seems at this latter meeting the federal members were permitted to attend and act with their democratic brethren. The Richmond Enquirer admits there are about 45 federal members, most of whom are in favor of Mr. Crawford. The vote on the nomination of President was---139 for W. H. Crawford, 7 for John Q. Adams, 6 for Nathaniel Macon, 6 for Andrew Jackson, and 5 for Henry Clay;—131 voted for Albert Gallatin for Vice President, 30 for Langdon Cheves, and 10 for Nathaniel Macon.

Old Virginia is out for the good *old mode*. Indeed it would be strange if she were not, for it has always answered *her* purpose. Mr. Crawford is her native son; and his election would continue the ascendency of the "ancient dominion." Virginia does not waste her strength in disputes about names that signify nothing. If she calls her nomination a democratic one, it is for the purpose of operating upon other states, in which more stress is laid upon names than principles—upon sound than substance. Both democrats and federalists attended her legislative caucus, in order to swell its numbers and make it appear formidable abroad.

The Virginia assembly is composed of the "well-born," as some of our present caucus men, when courting the people, expressed it; and its members are chosen by men of property—real property—none of your mere tax-paying citizens, as in other states. Is it not astonishing that Pennsylvania caucus men, who profess to love the people so ardently, should prefer a nomination made by such an assembly, to one made by delegates, chosen immediately by the people in their primary assemblies, as was the case with the Harrisburgh convention? Surely our caucus men must have taken the ground which they used to charge the federalists with occupying.

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

From the Chronicle.

House of Representatives, March 1.

The bill, An act to re-charter certain banks, was read a third time. The question on its passage was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Addams, Alexander, Auden reid, Bachman, Baker, Beeson, Block, Cassat, Chandler, Cope, Cortright, Cummings, Dale, Drumheller, Everhart, Forrey, Gardner, Graff, Grush, Hays, Hetrick, Hobart, Holgate, Hoover, Huggins, Hummel, Hunt, Jordan, Keating, Keys, Kirk, Knight, S. Lawrence, Leech, Lehman, A Lewis, E. Lewis, Livergood, Maclay, Mahany, Markle, M'Bride, M'Kinney, Moore, O'Neill, Norbury, Ogle, Potts, Read, Reynolds, Ritner, Roberts, Scott, Sill, F Smith, R Smith, Snyder, Stevenson, Stinson, Todd, Wikoff, Lawrence, *Speaker*, 62

NAYS—Messrs Boyer, Brown, Calvin, Clarke, Colley, Eisenhart, Ferguson, Hottenstein, Hutter, Hyde, Mann, M'Nair, Mitchell, Painter, Patterson, Purdy, Rankin, Ryon Shearer, Shippen, Sterigere, Streator, Sullivan, Sutherland, Williams, Wise, 26.

March 2.—Mr. Todd called up the amendments by the Senate to the resolution, instructing the Senators, and requesting the Representatives from this state in Congress, to oppose the auction duties bill. He moved to strike from the first paragraph of the preamble "alarm in the present depressed state of the revenue," and to insert "*distrust*."

Mr. Stevenson said that if either of the words were to be used, he would prefer *alarm* to *distrust*. For his own part he felt neither. He had perfect confidence in the integrity of our members of Congress, and therefore did not distrust them: and he felt no alarm that the bill before Congress would be the cause of any great deprivation of revenue. If the members were alarmed for the revenue, let them so express it.

Mr. Holgate preferred the paragraph as proposed to be amended. Should this great state say to Congress—"we are alarmed at the loss of $70,000 of revenue?" No. He would tell them, that the measure was viewed with distrust, and as likely to operate injuriously to the interests of the United States and of this state.

Mr. R. Smith was against proceeding in this matter without having the amendment before them; he could not see what cause there was for hurry; and therefore moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject for the present. It would come on their Journals in two or three days.

Mr. Todd observed that nothing would be gained by postponement. The bill upon which it was proposed to operate had been reported in Congress a considerable time, and if the resolution was to pass at all, it ought to pass speedily. He was not anxious about the shape of the preamble or resolution; but on the suggestion of a gentleman from the county of Philadelphia, (Mr. Holgate) who did not wish the loss of the revenue to be the leading argument—he had offered the amendment. He hoped they would either pass the resolution as it was, amend or negative it—but that they would not postpone it.

Mr. R. Smith said Congress did not move so rapidly as the gentleman seemed to imagine. The resolution would be on the journal in two or three days: he would venture to say Congress would not touch the bill until the legislature had risen. He did not like either *alarm or distrust*—and thought the word *concerned* a better one.

Mr. Knight did not consider either of the words proper for the purpose, and was for re-committing the resolution to the committee of ways and means. He was opposed to postponement.

Mr. Todd remarked, that if the gentleman from Franklin (Mr. R. Smith) had not examined the amendment of the Senate, it was his own fault. It had come from the Senate on Saturday, and yesterday he had given notice that it would be called up this morning.

Mr. Lehman also spoke against postponement.

The motion to postpone was agreed to—and a motion of Mr. Ogle, to print the amendment was negatived.

March 3.—Mr. Diven moved the second reading of the resolution, relative to the appointment of Justices of the Peace, by the late governor, to wit:

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the farther consideration of the subject.

The motion was agreed to, and the resolution was adopted, without debate.

Congress.

Thursday, Feb. 26.—The House have been occupied the whole day in discussing that prolific and inexhaustible theme of eloquence—*cotton bagging*. Presuming that our readers have heard enough of that subject, I shall not attempt a report of the speeches to-day, although the lot was pretty good. Mr. Campbell, Mr. M'Duffie, Mr. Govan, all of South-Carolina, and Mr. Warfield, of Maryland, spoke in favor of the motion to strike out, and Mr. Forward, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, against the motion.—The House became so weary of this protracted debate, that as each speaker took his seat, question! question! question! rang through the hall. At half past 3 o'clock the happy moment arrived, and the question was taken, 94 in favor of striking out the additional duty and 107 against it. So the motion of Mr. Brent, which has been debated more than a week, was lost. This vote may be considered a fairer expression of the sentiments of the House, than has yet been given.

Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, then renewed his motion made about a week since, to strike out *six cents* per square yard, and insert *four and a half cents*.—Fearing that another debate would ensue, a hundred voices again cried question! which was taken without discussion and decided in the affirmative, 119 members rising in favor of the motion. Thus is this article disposed of.

Mr. P. P. Barbour, of Virginia, then rose and moved to strike out the proposed duty of 25 cents per bushel on imported wheat. He considered it an *ad captandum* item introduced to render the bill palatable to the wheat growing states.—He remarked that if the interests of his constituents were to be sacrificed, he wished them to know it, and not to be deluded with the idea that this duty would be a protection. He is himself a grower of wheat, and stated that in the whole course of his experience, he had never known more than three cargoes of wheat imported into this country, and one of them he believed was damaged.

Mr. Hayden, of New-York, rose and corrected the gentleman from Virginia, by stating that large quantities of wheat are annually brought across Lake Ontario from Canada, into New-York.

The Speaker here rose for the purpose of questioning, whether it was in order for the gentleman from Virginia, to pass over the other items of the bill, till he came to the one on wheat. He was proceeding to discuss the question of order, when Mr. Brent, of Louisiana, several times called the Speaker to order, the chairman (Mr. Condict) each time deciding that the latter was in order. At length the confusion became so great, that the chairman inquired if any gentleman appealed from the decision of the chair. Whereupon Mr. Moore, of Alabama, rose, and after pausing for a moment, exclaimed, "Yes! I appeal from the chair," and proceeded to assign his reasons. Considerable feeling was evinced, but a compromise was effected by the chairman's decision, that both the Speaker and Mr. Barbour were in order, and the latter proceeded with his remarks until half past four o'clock, when, on motion of Mr. Garnet, of Virginia, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. We shall of course have *wheat* again to-morrow, which is certainly more palatable than cotton bagging.

N. Y. Statesman.

Friday, Feb. 27.—The debate on Mr. Barbour's motion to strike out the duty on wheat was resumed. Mr. Tod spoke against, and Mr. Webster in favor of the motion. Mr. *Ingham*, of Pennsylvania, in reply to the remarks made yesterday by Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, remarked,—"Virginia has not the exclusive dominion over the growing of wheat; and, could she look beyond her own boundary for any thing else than political power, she might have discovered that her neighbors have some interest in such a duty, if she has none."

Mr. *P. P. Barbour* rose, and apologised for again occupying the committee, contrary to his usual habit of never rising twice to speak to the same general subject on the same day. But he felt himself constrained to make some reply to a remark that had fallen from the gentleman from Pennsylvania. He said something about my claiming for Virginia an exclusive dominion over the growing of wheat; I never advanced any such claim. I said that wheat was a great staple in that part of the state from which I came, and I said no more. But the gentleman further said, if I rightly heard and understood him, that if Virginia ever looked beyond her own confines she might have seen that her neighbors were interested in this duty. [Mr. Ingham observed, that he had not used the word "ever," but had said, "if she could look beyond her own boundaries" But the gentleman might, if he chose, take the word ever, and make the best of it.]—Mr Barbour resumed: I should not rise here to be the eulogist of Virginia; but, as a Virginian, born and nurtured within the bounds of that state, I should be lacking in a duty, which is even prior to the duty I owe to this house, did I not vindicate her character from such an aspersion as that cast upon it by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. What is there in the conduct of Virginia to merit such a reflection? If she has enjoyed, at any time, in this confederacy, more power than has been enjoyed by other states, whence was that power derived? Whence did she obtain it? From the free consent of the people of this Union, as expressed on this floor, and elsewhere; in part, from the consent of Pennsylvania herself Did she possess more power than was justly due her? He would appeal to all who heard him whether these United States were not indebted to Virginia for many and signal benefits? It was Virginia that laid the very foundation of the federal government; and, ever since the formation, that share of political power, which her sister states have granted to her, has been exercised for the benefit and prosperity of the whole confederacy. Of this, there has been the most distinct and universal acknowledgment. Look at her money sacrificed to the interest of this government. Virginia led the way in the voluntary surrender of her immense territory; a territory which has since furnished to this confederacy three entire states, that are now rising monthly, weekly, aye, hourly, in dignity, importance and power. He did think the gentleman from Pennsylvania might have spared the reflection. We live in a country where all are free. The way to power is alike open to all. It cannot be obtained or held but by the voluntary assent of a majority of citizens. If Virginia gave to the confederacy great men in the field and in the cabinet, was this to be made a reproach? If her citizens had attained to an exalted station, who placed them there? And was it not acknowledged that they had filled that station with an honest and successful endeavor to promote the public good? And if she had poured millions into the treasury of the general government, from the sale of lands that once were her's, should this be imputed to her as a fault? If such things as these were grounds of reproach, then was Virginia indeed to blame.

Mr. Ingham rose in reply. He said that the passing remark he had made was one which grew out of the gentleman's own course of debate. When the gentleman said that Virginia had no interest in, or wish for the protecting duties propoted in the bill, he seemed to think he had stated a sufficient reason why it should be stricken out at once. But in such circumstances Mr. Ingham said, he could not but advert to another bill that had lately been before this house, the bill for internal improvements, against which Virginia had set herself in array, with all the immense power of her line. He was not now inclined to controvert the statement the gentleman had made as to the lofty claims and merits of Virginia. He did not think it properly belonged to the present debate, though if that subject came fairly up for discussion, he believed it would be found there were two sides to the question. In stating the political course of Virginia in establishing the interests of this confederacy, the gentleman might have remembered that in the whole of that course she was essentially aided by her old friend Pennsylvania; but now she had increased her power and importance till she seemed to think she might set up for herself, throw off her old friend and coadjutor, and say to Pennsylvania, "We don't want you" Pennsylvania, the moment she could be relieved from that struggle in which she had so essentially supported Virginia for the general good, turned her anxieties to her individual interests, and as a darling object took up internal improvements, and the domestic policy of the country. But no sooner did she appear with it on this floor, than she was met by her old companion and friend with reproach, with ridicule, and, he would add, with contumely. Who was there but would say with him that Virginia had looked over this nation with a view to power? The gentleman says she merited it. It may be so. I shall say nothing to her disparagement. I shall not dispute that she has given many great men to the republic, and I approve her general political course. But it might be said, it had been said, though he should not say it, that she had pursued that course with a selfish view to her own ascendency.

Mr. Clay regretted exceedingly the course the debate had taken. It was certainly altogether unnecessary. The great merits of Virginia and Pennsylvania were known to all, and need not be repeated on this floor. Why should gentlemen indulge in such a course of reflection? It had no connexion with the subject before the house, and he hoped it was now over

Mr. *Archer* rose, not to offer an argument, but only for the purpose of making an inquiry. He wished to inquire whether he had heard the gentleman rightly, when he said "he did not mean to say any thing to the disparagement of Virginia?"

Mr. *Ingham* replied, that he could scarcely conceive a motive for such an inquiry. He had certainly expressed himself very distinctly. He had said that he was not disposed to dispute the claims of Virginia, or to say any thing to her disparagement.

The debate resulted in rejecting the motion to strike out the proposed duty of 25 cents on wheat—71 voting for, and 113 against the motion.

One of the gentlemen, who, in imitation of the lords of the British parliament, voted for Mr. Crawford by *proxy*, in the sham-caucus, has not taken his seat in the present congress, and we understand is now in the West-Indies!—*N. Y. C. Ad.*

Foreign.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

Latest from Europe.—The *Howard*, arrived at New-York from Havre, brings Paris papers to the 16th ult. containing London dates to the 12th, four days later than those received by the Montano.

On the subject of the expedition fitting out at Brest the Courier of the 12th contains some remarks which we have transferred to our columns. The remarks of the Courier are supposed to be intended as a reply to an article which had appeared in the Times of the 10th, in which it was stated that the British Ambassador at Paris had received explanations from the French government on the subject, with assurances that its destination was the islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe; and that it had no relation to the events passing in South-America. We have not room for a comment on these statements.

If, however, the French government has relinquished all designs upon South-America, the Spanish has not. On the 2d of January, Ferdinand issued a decree in which, with all due gravity, he ordered a *Te Deum* to be chaunted throughout his American domains on account of the happy deliverence of the Royal family, and declared the political constitution of the Spanish monarchy, to be forever abolished throughout all his American possessions.

A Madrid article of the 3d of January, says:—"It appears that the new ministry had come to a resolution to resign, unless the promised act of amnesty shortly appeared." Little repose is enjoyed by the Spanish people. Even in Madrid, hand-bills have been posted up, exciting the populace to insurrection.

The Elector of Cassel has just issued an Ordonnance offering pardon to all members of all secret political associations who have not committed overt acts, and are not implicated in the threatening letters addressed to himself, upon condition that they reveal all they know relative to the number and objects of such associations, and make oath that they have not concealed any thing, and that in future they will never join similar societies.

According to the Frankfort Journals, a discovery has been made in Bavaria of some secret societies, which has led to the seizure of a large mass of papers and the apprehension of a considerable number of persons. The Bavarian papers are quite silent upon the subject.

All the accounts from Greece, concur in stating that their affairs continue to prosper. The fall of Corinth is confirmed. The siege of Missolunghi had been raised, and, since the return of the Ottoman fleet to Constantinople, the Greeks have recommenced the blockade of all the ports occupied by the Turks on the coast of Asia Minor, and have already taken a number of Turkish vessels, some of them with rich cargoes. A naval expedition is preparing at Constantinople against the Greeks; but it is believed it will never leave the port. Macedonia is nearly free from Ottoman troops.

Colocotroni, who has the chief command of the corps of Mariotes, is besieging Patras. Propositions for a surrender of this place, had been made by the Turkish garrison of Coron and Modon, but the terms had been rejected by the Greeks. The Greek government has directed an expedition to be organized without delay, to proceed against the Turkish forts on the north side of the Gulf of Lepanto. The inhabitants of the coasts of the Gulf of Volo, have again raised the standard of insurrection, and have cut to pieces some Turkish corps who had marched against them.

The London papers are chiefly filled with the report of the trial of Thurtell and Hunt. At 4 o'clock on the second day, the jury returned the following verdict: "*John Thurtell* guilty of murder: *Joseph Hunt*, guilty as an accessary before the fact." Thurtell was executed on the morning of the 9th: the privy council have commuted the punishment of death, to which Hunt had been sentenced, to that of imprisonment for life.

The long talked of battle between the famed Champion, Spring, and a noted Irish pugilist named Longan, for the championship, took place on the 9th of Jan. on the Worcester race course, which was won by the former after a severe contest of 84 rounds. Upwards of 30,000 persons were present to witness this brutal exhibition, for whose accommodation temporary booths had been erected. Several most melancholy accidents took place in the course of the day. Previous to the commencement of the fight, a considerable portion of the temporary galleries, on which were upwards of 1,500 persons, fell with a tremendous crash, and soon afterwards the remainder, with about 2,000 more gave way. It is not in the power of language to give a picture of the scene of disorder which ensued.—Not fewer than 100 persons were injured; two are dead, and 17 in Worcester Infirmary, with broken limbs, &c. and others at different inns and public houses.

From the London Courier of Jan. 12.

We mentioned a few days since that French troops had been embarked at Brest for the West Indies, and that our ambassador at the French Court had received explanations on the subject. We hope he will also be in a situation to furnish satisfactory explanations to his government of the maritime armaments which have been preparing without noise in the same port. Capt Spencer arrived at Davenport from Brest; whence he sailed on the 3d, has furnished some information of consequence. He arrived at that port in October, with a cargo of timber, &c. for the royal marine yard, and consequently remained in port nearly two months. In that time, fourteen foreign vessels, (Russians, Prussians, and Swedes,) discharged cargoes of hemp, tallow, timber, boards, and in fact every species of naval munitions which were deposited in the arsenal at Brest.—Every thing breathed a spirit of extraordinary activity; the workmen in the yards even worked on Sunday. The squadron fitting out is composed of eight ships of the line, five large frigates of a new class, carrying 68 guns each, four frigates of the ordinary size, four brigs and five corvettes, in all twenty-six vessels of war. Of this number, four of the line have their masts in, and the other four will receive theirs immediately. The frigates are all ready to sail, and are constantly exercising their crews in the roads. The brigs and corvettes are also ready.

We do not wish to excite alarm, and least of all false alarm; but we have not forgotten what happened a year ago, when the French government gave us the most satisfactory assurances of pacific intentions, and at the same time the King informed Europe, that he was going to send the Duke d'Angouleme into Spain at the head of one hundred thousand men. It is true, however, that we were not the dupes of what was going on, and were accused by every body for having constantly maintained that war was inevitable.

From these circumstances, and other not less powerful considerations, we are constrained to say, that we should not be surprised to see developed in the spring of 1824, projects not differing much in principle from those which signalized the commencement of 1823.

This is simply our opinion, and as we gave it relative to the war with Spain, now submit it to our readers, with the grounds on which it rests, leaving them to draw their own conclusions.

Berlin, Dec. 4.

A dreadful event, on which our public journals have maintained a strict silence, took place in this city on the occasion of the solemn entry of the princess royal. To facilitate to the crowds of people the passage of the Spree, a temporary bridge had been constructed, designed exclusively for foot passengers, while the great bridge was opened for carriages and persons on horseback. The coachman of a rich Jew, M. Ephraim, wished to pass the temporary bridge by force.—The people opposed this attempt During the struggle which ensued a child was crushed to death under the wheels of the carriage, and a woman who ran to its assistance shared the same fate. The fury of the people was then excited to the highest pitch, the coachman was dragged from his seat and instantly massacred; but the horses, beaten on all sides, became ungovernable, and rushed forward upon the bridge, which was covered with people. The ballustrade, too weak to sustain the pressure of so many persons, gave way, and many individuals fell into the Spree. We have unfortunately to lament the deaths of twelve persons—but the number of those who have been more or less seriously wounded, in consequence of this accident, is still more considerable. The Jew's carriage was broken to pieces by the people.

Bank Note Exchange,

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes Exchange Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.

Bank of U. S. and Branches,	par
Philad. Banks,	do
Bk. of Pittsburgh,	do
Easton	do
Germantown,	do
Montgomery Co.	do
Chester, w. Chester	do
Farmer's Bank of Lancaster.	do
Harrisburgh,	do
Bucks County	do
Lancaster bank,	1 dis.
Brownsville,	1
Northampton,	do
N Hope Bridge Co.	
Swatara,	1
York bank,	do
Chambersburgh,	do
Greensburgh,	1
Gettysburgh,	1
Susq. Bridge Co.	do
Pittsbg. City Bills,	1½
F. Bk. of Reading,	1
Beaver,	40
Meadville	37½
Washington,	35
Milton,	20
Huntingdon,	12½
Centre,	do

Ohio.

Bank of Steubenvl.	1
F. & M. bank of Steubenville,	do
Mount Pleasant,	do
western Reserve,	1½
St. Clairsville,	do
Bank of Chilicothe,	do
Lancaster,	do
Marietta,	do
Columbus,	do
Zanesville Canal,	50
Musk. B. of Zanesv.	20
Portsmouth,	12½
Dayton,	10
Hamilton,	50
Canton,	8
New Lisbon,	50
Xenia,	20

Kentucky.

State Bk & Bran.	6⅝
Maysville,	1½

Indiana.

State Bank at Vin.	
Branch at Brookvl.	
Do. at Corydon,	
Do. at Vevay,	
F. & M bk. Madison	12½
Branch Lawrencebg.	50

Illinois.

Bank of Illinois	

Missouri.

Bank of Missouri at St. Louis	

Tennessee.

State bk. and Bran.	50
Nashville bank,	do

Michigan Ter.

Bank of Michigan at Detroit,	15

N. Carolina.

State bank and Bran.	
$5 and upwards,	4½
Newbern, $5 & up	do
Cape Fear, $5 & up.	do

S. Carolina.

Charleston 5 & up	3

Rhode-Island.

Providence banks,	5
Washington bank at Westerly,	3
Phœnix bank at do.	3
New England Commercial bank	
Other Rhode-Island notes, generally,	4

Georgia.

State banks, generally, $5 and up.	4½

New York.

City banks,	par
Troy and Albany	1 dis.
Mohawk bk. at Sche.	do
Newburgh,	1
Orange County,	do
Catskill,	do
Bank of Columbia at Hudson,	do
Middle District,	do
Auburn,	do
Geneva,	do
Central bank at Cherryvalley,	1
Chenango,	1
Utica bank & Bran.	1
Ontario bk. at Utica,	1
Do. at Canandaigua,	1
Plattsburgh,	3

Maryland.

Baltimore City banks,	par
City bk. of Balt.	2 dis.
George's County,	1
Annapolis and Bran. at Easton,	1
Frederick Co. Havre de Grace,	do
Westminster,	do
Hagerstown,	do
Williamsport,	do

New Jersey.

State bank at New Brunswick,	1
Trenton bank,	do
N. Brunswick bank	do
State bank at Tren.	do
Mount Holly,	do
Camden,	do
Cumberland,	do
Newark Insurance,	do
State bk. at Morris,	do
Ditto at Elizabetht	do
Sussex,	do
Patterson bank	do

Delaware.

Bank of Delaware,	par
Wilmington & Bran.	do
Com. Bank Del.	do
Farm. Bank Del.	do
Bran. at New Castle,	do
Do. at Wilmington,	do
Do. at Georgetown,	do

Dist. Columbia.

Mechanics bank of Alexandria,	1
Union bk. Alexand.	do
Bank of Potomack,	do
Do. Alexandria,	do
Farmers' bk. Alexan	do
Georgetown I. & E. Company,	do

Virginia.

Richmond & Branches, $5 and up.	1
Bank of the Valley and Branches,	1
N. Western bank of Va. at Wheeling,	1

Connecticut.

Eagle bank, payable at New York,	par
N. Haven bk. if do.	par
Bridgeport,	1 dis.
Middletown bank	1
Phœnix bank at Hartford,	do
Derby bank,	do

Massachusets.

Boston banks, $5 and upwards,	par
Springfield,	3 dis.
Hampshire bank at North Hampton,	do
Salem,	do
Worcester,	do
Other Massachusetts notes	do

Vermont.

Burlington,	

N. Hampshire.

Generally	

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PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1824.

New York.—At the New York election, last fall, the principal question was, whether the people or the legislature should have the right to choose the electors of President. The people triumphed, by choosing representatives, almost unanimously favorable to the popular mode. Accordingly, early in the session, a bill passed the representatives' house, with but 5 dissenting votes, for giving the choice of electors to the people. When this bill came before the senate, it was referred to a committee, who manoeuvred so as to delay a report until the 26th ult. That report is, that it is *inexpedient* to pass the bill; in other words, that the people are not worthy to be trusted with their own affairs. A motion to lay the report on the table, passed 18 to 9. So it is likely this patriotic, democratic, caucus senate, will save the people from themselves. Our caucus-men, good old mode democrats, notwithstanding all they used to say about the aristocracy of Senates, are heartily satisfied with the report.

A meeting of members of the Virginia Legislature recommended the holding of the congressional caucus; and since the meeting of the caucus the members of the same Legislature have, as in duty bound, held another meeting and approved of its conduct. It seems at this latter meeting the federal members were permitted to attend and act with their democratic brethren. The Richmond Enquirer admits there are about 45 federal members, most of whom are in favor of Mr. Crawford. The vote on the nomination of President was---139 for W. H. Crawford, 7 for John Q. Adams, 6 for Nathaniel Macon, 6 for Andrew Jackson, and 5 for Henry Clay;—131 voted for Albert Gallatin for Vice President, 50 for Langdon Cheves, and 10 for Nathaniel Macon.

Old Virginia is out for the good *old mode*. Indeed it would be strange if she were not, for it has always answered *her* purpose. Mr. Crawford is her native son; and his election would continue the ascendency of the "ancient dominion." Virginia does not waste her strength in disputes about names that signify nothing. If she calls her nomination a democratic one, it is for the purpose of operating upon other states, in which more stress is laid upon names than principles—upon sound than substance. Both democrats and federalists attended her legislative caucus, in order to swell its numbers and make it appear formidable abroad.

The Virginia assembly is composed of the "well-born," as some of our present caucus men, when courting the people, expressed it; and its members are chosen by men of property—real property—none of your mere tax-paying citizens, as in other states. Is it not astonishing that Pennsylvania caucus men, who profess to love the people so ardently, should prefer a nomination made by such an assembly, to one made by delegates, chosen immediately by the people in their primary assemblies, as was the case with the Harrisburgh convention? Surely our caucus men must have taken the ground which they used to charge the federalists with occupying.

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

From the Chronicle.

House of Representatives, March 1.

The bill, An act to re-charter certain banks, was read a third time. The question on its passage was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Addams, Alexander, Audenreid, Bachman, Baker, Beeson, Black, Cassat, Chandler, Cope, Cortright, Cummings Dale, Drumheller, Everhart, Forrey, Gardner, Graff Grush, Hays, Hetrick, Hobart, Holgate Hoover Huggins, Hummel, Hunt, Jordan, Keating, Keys, Kirk, Knight, S. Lawrence, Leech, Lehman, A Lewis, E. Lewis, Livergood, Maclay, Mahany, Markle, M'Bride, M'Kinney, Moore, O'Neill, Norbury, Ogle, Potts, Read, Reynolds, Riner, Roberts, Scott, Sill, F. Smith, R Smith, Snyder, Stevenson, Stinson, Todd, Wikoff, Lawrence, *Speaker*, 62

NAYS—Messrs Boyer, Brown, Calvin, Clarke, Colley, Eisenhart, Ferguson, Hottenstein, Hutter, Hyde, Mann M'Nair, Mitchell, Painter, Patterson, Purdy, Rankin, Ryon Shearer, Shippen, Sterigere, Streator, Sullivan, Sutherland, Williams, Wise, 26.

March 2.—Mr. Todd called up the amendments by the Senate to the resolution, instructing the Senators, and requesting the Representatives from this state in Congress, to oppose the auction duties bill. He moved to strike from the first paragraph of the preamble "alarm in the present depressed state of the revenue," and to insert "*distrust*."

Mr. Stevenson said that if either of the words were to be used, he would prefer *alarm* to *distrust*. For his own part he felt neither. He had perfect confidence in the integrity of our members of Congress, and therefore did not distrust them: and he felt no alarm that the bill before Congress would be the cause of any great deprivation of revenue. If the members were alarmed for the revenue, let them so express it.

Mr. Holgate preferred the paragraph as proposed to be amended. Should this great state say to Congress—"we are alarmed at the loss of $70,000 of revenue?" No. He would tell them, that the measure was viewed with distrust, and as likely to operate injuriously to the interests of the United States and of this state.

Mr. R. Smith was against proceeding in this matter without having the amendment before them; he could not see what cause there was for hurry; and therefore moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject for the present. It would come on their Journals in two or three days.

Mr. Todd observed that nothing would be gained by postponement. The bill upon which it was proposed to operate had been reported in Congress a considerable time, and if the resolution was to pass at all, it ought to pass speedily. He was not anxious about the shape of the preamble or resolution; but on the suggestion of a gentleman from the county of Philadelphia, (Mr. Holgate) who did not wish the loss of the revenue to be the leading argument—he had offered the amendment. He hoped they would either pass the resolution as it was, amend or negative it—but that they would not postpone it.

Mr. R. Smith said Congress did not move so rapidly as the gentleman seemed to imagine. The resolution would be on the journal in two or three days: he would venture to say Congress would not touch the bill until the legislature had risen. He did not like either *alarm or distrust*—and thought the word *concerned* a better one.

Mr. Knight did not consider either of the words proper for the purpose, and was for re-committing the resolution to the committee of ways and means. He was opposed to postponement.

Mr. Todd remarked, that if the gentleman from Franklin (Mr. R. Smith) had not examined the amendment of the Senate, it was his own fault. It had come from the Senate on Saturday, and yesterday he had given notice that it would be called up this morning.

Mr. Lehman also spoke against postponement.

The motion to postpone was agreed to—and a motion of Mr. Ogle, to print the amendment was negatived.

March 3.—Mr. Diven moved the second reading of the resolution, relative to the appointment of Justices of the Peace, by the late governor, to wit:

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the farther consideration of the subject.

The motion was agreed to, and the resolution was adopted, without debate.

Congress.

Thursday, Feb. 26.—The House have been occupied the whole day in discussing that prolific and inexhaustible theme of eloquence—*cotton bagging*. Presuming that our readers have heard enough of that subject, I shall not attempt a report of the speeches to-day, although the lot was pretty good. Mr. Campbell, Mr. M'Duffie, Mr. Govan, all of South-Carolina, and Mr. Warfield, of Maryland, spoke in favor of the motion to strike out, and Mr. Forward, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, against the motion.—The House became so weary of this protracted debate, that as each speaker took his seat, question! question! question! rang through the hall. At half past 3 o'clock the happy moment arrived, and the question was taken, 94 in favor of striking out the additional duty and 107 against it. So the motion of Mr. Brent, which has been debated more than a week, was lost. This vote may be considered a fairer expression of the sentiments of the House, than has yet been given.

Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, then renewed his motion made about a week since, to strike out *six cents* per square yard, and insert *four and a half cents*.—Fearing that another debate would ensue, a hundred voices again cried question! which was taken without discussion and decided in the affirmative, 119 members rising in favor of the motion. Thus is this article disposed of.

Mr. P. P. Barbour, of Virginia, then rose and moved to strike out the proposed duty of 25 cents per bushel on imported wheat. He considered it an *ad captandum* item introduced to render the bill palatable to the wheat growing states.—He remarked that if the interests of his constituents were to be sacrificed, he wished them to know it, and not to be deluded with the idea that this duty would be a protection. He is himself a grower of wheat, and stated that in the whole course of his experience, he had never known more than three cargoes of wheat imported into this country, and one of them he believed was damaged.

Mr. Hayden, of New-York, rose and corrected the gentleman from Virginia, by stating that large quantities of wheat are annually brought across Lake Ontario from Canada, into New-York.

The Speaker here rose for the purpose of questioning, whether it was in order for the gentleman from Virginia, to pass over the other items of the bill, till he came to the one on wheat. He was proceeding to discuss the question of order, when Mr. Brent, of Louisiana, several times called the Speaker to order, the chairman (Mr. Condict) each time deciding that the latter was in order. At length the confusion became so great, that the chairman inquired if any gentleman appealed from the decision of the chair. Whereupon Mr. Moore, of Alabama, rose, and after pausing for a moment, exclaimed, "Yes! I appeal from the chair," and proceeded to assign his reasons. Considerable feeling was evinced, but a compromise was effected by the chairman's decision, that both the Speaker and Mr. Barbour were in order, and the latter proceeded with his remarks until half past four o'clock, when, on motion of Mr. Garnet, of Virginia, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. We shall of course have *wheat* again to-morrow, which is certainly more palatable than cotton bagging.

N. Y. Statesman.

Friday, Feb. 27.—The debate on Mr. Barbour's motion to strike out the duty on wheat was resumed. Mr. Tod spoke against, and Mr. Webster in favor of the motion. Mr. *Ingham*, of Pennsylvania, in reply to the remarks made yesterday by Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, remarked,—"Virginia has not the exclusive dominion over the growing of wheat; and, could she look beyond her own boundary for any thing else than political power, she might have discovered that her neighbors have some interest in such a duty, if she has none."

Mr. *P. P. Barbour* rose, and apologised for again occupying the committee, contrary to his usual habit of never rising twice to speak to the same general subject on the same day. But he felt himself constrained to make some reply to a remark that had fallen from the gentleman from Pennsylvania. He said something about my claiming for Virginia an exclusive dominion over the growing of wheat; I never advanced any such claim. I said that wheat was a great staple in that part of the state from which I came, and I said no more. But the gentleman further said, if I rightly heard and understood him, that if Virginia ever looked beyond her own confines she might have seen that her neighbors were interested in this duty. [Mr. Ingham observed, that he had not used the word "ever," but had said, "if she could look beyond her own boundaries" But the gentleman might, if he chose, take the word ever, and make the best of it.]—Mr Barbour resumed: I should not rise here to be the eulogist of Virginia; but, as a Virginian, born and nurtured within the bounds of that state, I should be lacking in a duty, which is even prior to the duty I owe to this house, did I not indicate her character from such an aspersion as that cast upon it by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. What is there in the conduct of Virginia to merit such a reflection? If she has enjoyed, at any time, in this confederacy, more power than has been enjoyed by other states, whence was that power derived? Whence did she obtain it? From the free consent of the people of this Union, as expressed on this floor, and elsewhere; in part, from the consent of Pennsylvania herself. Did she possess more power than was justly due her? He would appeal to all who heard him whether these United States were not indebted to Virginia for many and signal benefits? It was Virginia that laid the very foundation of the federal government; and, ever since the formation, that share of political power, which her sister states have granted to her, has been exercised for the benefit and prosperity of the whole confederacy. Of this, there has been the most distinct and universal acknowledgment. Look at her money sacrificed to the interest of this government. Virginia led the way in the voluntary surrender of her immense territory; a territory which has since furnished to this confederacy three entire states, that are now rising monthly, weekly, aye, hourly, in dignity, importance and power. He did think the gentleman from Pennsylvania might have spared the reflection. We live in a country where all are free. The way to power is alike open to all. It cannot be obtained or held but by the voluntary assent of a majority of citizens. If Virginia gave to the confederacy great men in the field and in the cabinet, was this to be made a reproach? If her citizens had attained to an exalted station, who placed them there? And was it not acknowledged that they had filled that station with an honest and successful endeavor to promote the public good? And if she had poured millions into the treasury of the general government, from the sale of lands that once were her's, should this be imputed to her as a fault? If such things as these were grounds of reproach, then was Virginia indeed to blame.

Mr. Ingham rose in reply. He said that the passing remark he had made was one which grew out of the gentleman's own course of debate. When the gentleman said that Virginia had no interest in, or wish for the protecting duties proposed in the bill, he seemed to think he had stated a sufficient reason why it should be stricken out at once. But in such circumstances Mr. Ingham said, he could not but advert to another bill that had lately been before this house, the bill for internal improvements, against which Virginia had set herself in array, with all the immense power of her line. He was not now inclined to controvert the statement the gentleman had made as to the lofty claims and merits of Virginia. He did not think it properly belonged to the present debate, though if that subject came fairly up for discussion, he believed it would be found there were two sides to the question. In stating the political course of Virginia in establishing the interests of this confederacy, the gentleman might have remembered that in the whole of that course she was essentially aided by her old friend Pennsylvania; but now she had increased her power and importance till she seemed to think she might set up for herself, throw off her old friend and coadjutor, and say to Pennsylvania, "We don't want you." Pennsylvania, the moment she could be relieved from that struggle in which she had so essentially supported Virginia for the general good, turned her anxieties to her individual interests, and as a darling object took up internal improvements, and the domestic policy of the country. But no sooner did she appear with it on this floor, than she was met by her old companion and friend with reproach, with ridicule, and, he would add, with contumely. Who was there but would say with him that Virginia had looked over this nation with a view to power? The gentleman says she merited it. It may be so. I shall say nothing to her disparagement. I shall not dispute that she has given many great men to the republic, and I approve her general political course. But it might be said, it had been said, though he should not say it, that she had pursued that course with a selfish view to her own ascendency.

Mr. Clay regretted exceedingly the course the debate had taken. It was certainly altogether unnecessary. The great merits of Virginia and Pennsylvania were known to all, and need not be repeated on this floor. Why should gentlemen indulge in such a course of reflection? It had no connexion with the subject before the house, and he hoped it was now over.

Mr. *Archer* rose, not to offer an argument, but only for the purpose of making an inquiry. He wished to inquire whether he had heard the gentleman rightly, when he said "he did not mean to say any thing to the disparagement of Virginia?"

Mr. *Ingham* replied, that he could scarcely conceive a motive for such an inquiry. He had certainly expressed himself very distinctly. He had said that he was not disposed to dispute the claims of Virginia, or to say any thing to her disparagement.

The debate resulted in rejecting the motion to strike out the proposed duty of 25 cents on wheat—71 voting for, and 113 against the motion.

One of the gentlemen, who, in imitation of the lords of the British parliament, voted for Mr. Crawford by *proxy*, in the sham-caucus, has not taken his seat in the present congress, and we understand is now in the West-Indies!—*N. Y. C. Ad.*

Foreign.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

Latest from Europe.—The *Howard*, arrived at New-York from Havre, brings Paris papers to the 16th ult. containing London dates to the 12th, four days later than those received by the Montano.

On the subject of the expedition fitting out at Brest the Courier of the 12th contains some remarks which we have transferred to our columns. The remarks of the Courier are supposed to be intended as a reply to an article which had appeared in the Times of the 10th, in which it was stated that the British Ambassador at Paris had received explanations from the French government on the subject, with assurances that its destination was the islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe; and that it had no relation to the events passing in South-America. We have not room for a comment on these statements.

If, however, the French government has relinquished all designs upon South-America, the Spanish has not. On the 2d of January, Ferdinand issued a decree in which, with all due gravity, he ordered a *Te Deum* to be chaunted throughout his American domains on account of the happy deliverence of the Royal family, and declared the political constitution of the Spanish monarchy, to be forever abolished throughout all his American possessions.

A Madrid article of the 3d of January, says:—"It appears that the new ministry had come to a resolution to resign, unless the promised act of amnesty shortly appeared." Little repose is enjoyed by the Spanish people. Even in Madrid, hand bills have been posted up, exciting the populace to insurrection.

The Elector of Cassel has just issued an Ordonnance offering pardon to all members of all secret political associations who have not committed overt acts, and are not implicated in the threatening letters addressed to himself, upon condition that they reveal all they know relative to the number and objects of such associations, and make oath that they have not concealed any thing, and that in future they will never join similar societies.

According to the Frankfort Journals, a discovery has been made in Bavaria of some secret societies, which has led to the seizure of a large mass of papers and the apprehension of a considerable number of persons. The Bavarian papers are quite silent upon the subject.

All the accounts from Greece, concur in stating that their affairs continue to prosper. The fall of Corinth is confirmed. The siege of Missolunghi had been raised, and, since the return of the Ottoman fleet to Constantinople, the Greeks have recommenced the blockade of all the ports occupied by the Turks on the coast of Asia Minor, and have already taken a number of Turkish vessels, some of them with rich cargoes. A naval expedition is preparing at Constantinople against the Greeks: but it is believed it will never leave the port. Macedonia is nearly free from Ottoman troops.

Colocotrini, who has the chief command of the corps of Mariotes, is besieging Patras. Propositions for a surrender of this place, had been made by the Turkish garrison of Coron and Modon, but the terms had been rejected by the Greeks. The Greek government has directed an expedition to be organized without delay, to proceed against the Turkish forts on the north side of the Gulf of Lepanto. The inhabitants of the coasts of the Gulf of Volo, have again raised the standard of insurrection, and have cut to pieces some Turkish corps who had marched against them.

The London papers are chiefly filled with the report of the trial of Thurtell and Hunt. At 4 o'clock on the second day, the jury returned the following verdict: "*John Thurtell* guilty of murder: *Joseph Hunt*, guilty as an accessary before the fact." Thurtell was executed on the morning of the 9th: the privy council have commuted the punishment of death, to which Hunt had been sentenced, to that of imprisonment for life.

The long talked of battle between the famed Champion, Spring, and a noted Irish pugilist named Longan, for the championship, took place on the 9th of Jan. on the Worcester race course, which was won by the former after a severe contest of 84 rounds. Upwards of 30,000 persons were present to witness this brutal exhibition, for whose accommodation temporary booths had been erected. Several most melancholy accidents took place in the course of the day. Previous to the commencement of the fight, a considerable portion of the temporary galleries, on which were upwards of 1,500 persons, fell with a tremendous crash, and soon afterwards the remainder, with about 2,000 more gave way. It is not in the power of language to give a picture of the scene of disorder which ensued.—Not fewer than 100 persons were injured; two are dead, and 17 in Worcester Infirmary, with broken limbs, &c. and others at different inns and public houses.

From the London Courier of Jan. 12.

We mentioned a few days since that French troops had been embarked at Brest for the West Indies, and that our ambassador at the French Court had received explanations on the subject. We hope he will also be in a situation to furnish satisfactory explanations to his government of the maritime armaments which have been preparing without noise in the same port. Capt Spencer arrived at Davenport from Brest, whence he sailed on the 3d, has furnished some information of consequence. He arrived at that port in October, with a cargo of timber, &c. for the royal marine yard, and consequently remained in port nearly two months. In that time, fourteen foreign vessels, (Russians, Prussians, and Swedes,) discharged cargoes of hemp, tallow, timber, boards, and in fact every species of naval munitions which were deposited in the arsenal at Brest.—Every thing breathed a spirit of extraordinary activity; the workmen in the yards even worked on Sunday. The squadron fitting out is composed of eight ships of the line, five large frigates of a new class, carrying 68 guns each, four frigates of the ordinary size, four brigs and five corvettes, in all twenty-six vessels of war. Of this number, four of the line have their masts in, and the other four will receive theirs immediately. The frigates are all ready to sail, and are constantly exercising their crews in the roads. The brigs and corvettes are also ready.

We do not wish to excite alarm, and least of all false alarm; but we have not forgotten what happened a year ago, when the French government gave us the most satisfactory assurances of pacific intentions, and at the same time the King informed Europe, that he was going to send the Duke d'Angouleme into Spain at the head of one hundred thousand men. It is true, however, that we were not the dupes of what was going on, and were accused by every body for having constantly maintained that war was inevitable.

From these circumstances, and other not less powerful considerations, we are constrained to say, that we should not be surprised to see developed in the spring of 1824, projects not differing much in principle from those which signalized the commencement of 1823.

This is simply our opinion, and as we gave it relative to the war with Spain, now submit it to our readers, with the grounds on which it rests, leaving them to draw their own conclusions.

Berlin, Dec. 4.

A dreadful event, on which our public journals have maintained a strict silence, took place in this city on the occasion of the solemn entry of the princess royal. To facilitate to the crowds of people the passage of the Spree, a temporary bridge had been constructed, designed exclusively for foot passengers, while the great bridge was opened for carriages and persons on horseback. The coachman of a rich Jew, M. Ephraim, wished to pass the temporary bridge by force.—The people opposed this attempt. During the struggle which ensued a child was crushed to death under the wheels of the carriage, and a woman who ran to its assistance shared the same fate. The fury of the people was then excited to the highest pitch, the coachman was dragged from his seat and instantly massacred; but the horses, beaten on all sides, became ungovernable, and rushed forward upon the bridge, which was covered with people. The ballustrade, too weak to sustain the pressure of so many persons, gave way, and many individuals fell into the Spree. We have unfortunately to lament the deaths of twelve persons—but the number of those who have been more or less seriously wounded, in consequence of this accident, is still more considerable. The Jew's carriage was broken to pieces by the people.

Bank Note Exchange,

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes Exchange Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.

Bank of U. S. and Branches,	par
Philad. Banks,	do
Bk. of Pittsburgh,	do
Easton	do
Germantown,	do
Montgomery Co.	do
Chester, w. Chester	do
Farmer's Bank of Lancaster.	do
Harrisburgh,	do
Bucks County	do
Lancaster bank,	1 dis.
Brownsville,	1
Northampton,	do
N Hope Bridge Co.	
Swatara,	1
York bank,	do
Chambersburgh,	do
Greensburgh,	1
Gettysburgh,	1
Susq. Bridge Co.	do
Pittsbg. City Bills,	1½
F. Bk. of Reading,	1
Beaver,	40
Meadville	37½
Washington,	35
Milton,	20
Huntingdon,	12½
Centre,	do

Ohio.

Bank of Steubenvl.	1
F. & M. bank of Steubenville,	do
Mount Pleasant,	do
western Reserve,	1½
St. Clairsville,	do
Bank of Chilicothe,	do
Lancaster,	do
Marietta,	do
Columbus,	do
Zanesville Canal,	50
Musk. B. of Zanesv.	20
Portsmouth,	12½
Dayton,	10
Hamilton,	50
Canton,	8
New Lisbon,	50
Xenia,	20

Kentucky.

State Bk. & Bran.	65
Maysville,	1½

Indiana.

State Bank at Vin.	
Branch at Brookvl.	
Do. at Corydon,	
Do. at Vevay,	
F. & M bk. Madison	12½
Branch Lawrencebg.	50

Illinois.

Bank of Illinois	

Missouri.

Bank of Missouri at St. Louis	

Tennessee.

State bk. and Bran.	50
Nashville bank,	do

Michigan Ter.

Bank of Michigan at Detroit,	15

N. Carolina.

State bank and Bran.	
$5 and upwards,	4½
Newbern, $5 & up	do
Cape Fear, $5 & up.	do

S. Carolina.

Charleston 5 & up	3

Rhode-Island.

Providence banks,	5
Washington bank at Westerly,	3
Phœnix bank at do.	2
New England Commercial bank	
Other Rhode-Island notes, generally,	4

Georgia.

State banks, generally, $5 and up.	4½

New York.

City banks,	par
Troy and Albany	1 dis.
Mohawk bk. at Sche.	no
Newburgh,	1
Orange County,	do
Catskill,	do
Bank of Columbia at Hudson,	do
Middle District,	do
Auburn,	do
Geneva,	do
Central bank at Cherryvalley,	1
Chenango,	1
Utica bank & Bran.	1
Ontario bk. at Utica,	1
Do. at Canandaigua,	1
Plattsburgh,	3

Maryland.

Baltimore City banks,	par
City bk. of Balt.	2 dis.
George's County,	1
Annapolis and Bran. at Easton,	1
Frederick Co. Havre de Grace,	do
Westminster,	do
Hagerstown,	do
Williamsport,	do

New Jersey.

State bank at New Brunswick,	1
Trenton bank,	do
N. Brunswick bank	do
State bank at Tren.	do
Mount Holly,	do
Camden,	do
Cumberland,	do
Newark Insurance,	do
State bk. at Morris,	do
Ditto at Elizabeth	do
Sussex,	do
Patterson bank	do

Delaware.

Bank of Delaware,	par
Wilmington & Bran.	do
Com. Bank Del.	do
Farm. Bank Del.	do
Bran. at New Castle,	do
Do. at Wilmington,	do
Do. at Georgetown,	do

Dist. Columbia.

Mechanics bank of Alexandria,	1
Union bk. Alexand	do
Bank of Potomack,	do
Do. Alexandria,	do
Farmers' bk. Alexan	do
Georgetown I. & E. Company,	do

Virginia.

Richmond & Branches,	1
Bank of the Valley and Branches,	1
N. Western bank of Va. at Wheeling,	1

Connecticut.

Eagle bank, payable at New York,	par
N. Haven bk. if do.	par
Bridgeport,	1 dis.
Middletown bank	1
Phœnix bank at Hartford,	do
Derby bank,	do

Massachusets.

Boston banks, $5 and upwards,	par
Springfield,	3 dis.
Hampshire bank at North Hampton,	do
Salem,	do
Worcester,	do
Other Massachusetts notes	do

Vermont.

Burlington,	

N. Hampshire.

Generally	

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1824.

Hester's Justices.—Our legislature have finished this important item of their business, and got clear of these Justices by overturning to—*let them alone.* So that in their last attack, as in all their former ones on Gen. Hiester, they come off second best.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Gazette.

Harrisburgh, March 6, 1824.

"In the present week the Legislature have not been very much engaged in the duties to them properly appertaining. Delegates were coming in every day, and the select corps of intriguers who are stationed here for the session were obliged to attend to and give them the cue. The only three public matters pending are—*the bank bill* which has passed the House of Representatives, and is the order in the Senate for the 10th—*the auction duties* resolutions, which have been so amended in the Senate as to carry a direct censure upon the Tariff, will probably be called up in the House of Representatives on the 9th—and the *new additional Judges of the supreme court* bill, which was lost in the Senate, the vote being 16 to 16, but which was afterwards revived on a motion for reconsideration. This is the order for Tuesday the 9th. The two first are certainly of vast importance; one to all classes in this state, and the other to the Union. Should anti-tariff resolutions go forth from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the Tariff bill in Congress must be blown up. I have adverted to the delegates to the convention, for the formation of an electoral ticket. Well, the convention met in goodly force at 11 o'clock of the 4th inst. The settlement of preliminaries, which means the claims of the delegates, caused some trouble. Duplicate delegates came from North ampton, and a very plain looking German, by name Col. Kern, presented himself on behalf of the delegates chosen by a democratic Jackson meeting. He contested the pretensions of the members of assembly and senate from that district, appointed by another meeting—and altho' opposed by John Fox, George B. Porter, and Robert Smith, came off acknowledgedly with the best of the argument, but with the loss of a seat. Then James Logan and Samuel Lawrence of Beaver had a contest, in which Logan was defeated: but on better consideration Lawrence wanted his seat, and Logan was put into it.

Jacob Holgate was President of the Convention: Wm. Wilkins and Jacob Spangler, Vice Presidents: Thomas Burnside and Wilson Smith, Secretaries. The proceedings you will have seen before this reaches you: but they were not done off in that harmonious style that you would infer from the perusal. The question of nominating a Vice President was warmly contested. George B. Porter said it would furnish good matter for a protest. John Fox twitted Porter for a desertion of democratic principles, or what is the same thing, rebellion against party discipline. To which Porter replied by a challenge to count years in which they had been in the democratic ranks—and even to compare the blood of their fathers during the revolution. Fox parried this, and fell foul of your townsman H. Baldwin, who happened to be here at the time, and, whom he (Fox) charged with *indicating* the opposition to a nomination of Vice President, for the purpose of electing De Wit Clinton. Now, Mr Baldwin had not busied himself with the matter at all. But the shot took effect in the convention, and it was determined 92 to 33 to go into the nomination of a Vice President; and Mr. Calhoun is the man.

Thomas Atkinson, of Meadville was nominated for Elector: but Burnside opened upon him, charged him with federalism, and all that—and not a man rose to say a word in his favor. He had been recommended by democratic meetings, but was, by the foregoing potent argument, put aside at once."

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

Harrisburgh Convention.

March 4. The Convention met in the Court House at 11 o'clock. For the purpose of examining the credentials of the delegates—JACOB HOLGATE was appointed Chairman; Thomas Burnside and Wilson Smith, Secretaries.

There were difficulties in regard to the delegates from Northampton and Beaver, and the senatorial district of Crawford, Erie, Warren, Mercer and Venango. [In the last case, Mr. Hill of Erie gave way to Mr. Herrington of Mercer; they had both been appointed and but one could be admitted—Our correspondent's letter sufficiently explains the other cases.]

The names were then called over, and the delegates answered as follows:

Philadelphia city—William Duncan, Joseph Worrell, Samuel Biddle, Henry Horn, J. T. Sullivan, Frederick Staver, Lewis Rush, Anthony Simmons.

Philadelphia county—Chandler Price, W. Rinkel, Joseph M'Ilvain, Jon. T. Knight, Jacob Holgate, T. D. Grover, Daniel Newman, David Snyder, Thomas Coats, Jr.

Bucks county—John Fox, Lewis S Coryell, William F. Swift, Thomas Stewart, Jr. J B.Colvin

Chester county—M. Stanley, J. Evans, I. D. Barnard, D. Dickey, Wm. Clingan.

Lancaster county—George B. Porter, Benjamin Champneys, John Robinson, Jacob Peelor, Jacob Hibshman, James Patterson, James Porter, Moore Connell.

York county—Jacob Spangler, John Baker, Jacob Miller, Peter Wolfhart, John Sechrist.

Cumberland—William Glenn, Samuel Piper.

Perry—Wm. B. Mitchell, Charles D. Davis.

Berks—Isaac Addams, Henry S. Kline, Peter Nagle, Jr. Jacob Gheer, Isaac Hiester.

Schuylkill—William Audenreid, John Schall.

Fayette—David Gilmer, S. G. Kreppe, Daniel F. Lynch, William L. Miller.

Bedford—Andrew Mann, Josiah E. Barclay.

Franklin—Robert Smith, William Maclay, Frederick Smith, John Rea.

Montgomery—J. B. Sturgere, Michael Cope, Joel K. Mann, Jonathan Roberts, Robert E. Hobart.

Dauphin—Joel Bailey, I. Smith.

Lebanon—John Rutherff, Anthony Shorb, David Mitchell.

Luzerne and Susquehanna—Jacob Drumheller, Asher Hyde, Samuel Thomas, R. Conyngham.

Bradford—Lemuel Streator, Josiah Brewster.

Huntingdon—Henry Shippen.

Beaver—James Logan, Samuel Power.

Alleghany—Wm. Wilkins, Robert J. Walker, John Snyder, John Brown.

Butler—George M. Davis.

Mifflin—David Milligan, David Crawford, A. B Shelheimer.

Delaware—George G. Leiper, Joseph Weaver.

Somerset and Cambria—Charles Ogle, Jno. M'Carty, Samuel G Bailey.

Lycoming and Tioga—Henry Vanhorn, John Ryon.

Northampton, Wayne and Pike—Henry Winter, Christian J. Ruhe, Wm. G. Scott.

Lehigh—Joseph Fry, George S. Eisenhart.

Northumberland—Alex. M'Ewen, Samuel Bloom.

Union—Ner Middleswarth, John Ray.

Columbia—S. Hendly, John Allen,

Washington—Joseph Lawrence, Jonathan Knight, Joseph Hiner, James Kerr, Joshua Dickerson.

Westmoreland—Jacob Turney, John Y. Barclay, Samuel Bushfield, John H. Wise.

Adams—John B. Clarke, Daniel Slagle, Jacob Eyster.

Centre and Clearfield—John Mitchell, Martin Hoover, Thomas Burnside.

Crawford and Venango—James Burchfield.

Erie and Warren—Wilson Smith, Jacob Herrington.

Mercer—Walter Oliver.

On motion of Mr. Conyngham, the Convention was fully organized by the appointment of JACOB HOLGATE, for President: JACOB SPANGLER and WILLIAM WILKINS, for Vice-Presidents: *Thomas Burnside* and *Wilson Smith*, Secretaries.

Mr. Chandler Price offered the following:—

Whereas the Democratic citizens of this commonwealth have especially conferred upon this convention the power to nominate electors for the high and important offices of President and Vice-President of the United States—And whereas in making these nominations it is our duty and our pride, justly to represent the sentiments and wishes of our constituents, and vigilantly to guard against ultimate defeat. Therefore,

Resolved, That we will not sanction the nomination of any citizen as a Presidential elector, *who is not certainly known* to be cordially disposed to acquiesce in and to promote the views of the democracy of Pennsylvania, by voting for that great republican, statesman, patriot and hero... Andrew Jackson, as the chief magistrate of this nation

[We have not room for the full-length report, and must therefore abreviate part of it.——Mr. Roberts offered as a substitute for Mr. Price's, a long preamble and the resolution "That this convention approve the nomination made by the republican members of Congress," &c. No one rising to second this, symptoms of noisy exultation were manifested, when Mr. Sterigere seconded it, and but 2, (Mr. Roberts and Mr. Power) voted for it. Mr. Roberts then proposed another substitute, being a long preamble about "the republican party of the union, and of the state—harmony in both—disinterestedness—cautious and conciliatory course—the mighty importance of the election's being made by a majority of the people, *and not by the votes of the states, and a minority of the people*," &c. and closing with a resolution that the electors nominated shall not be considered as pledged to vote for any particular candidate. This also was negatived—Yeas 5 Nays 120]

Mr. Price's resolution was then agreed to, Yeas 124, Nay 1, amended, on motion of Mr. G. B. Porter, to read as follows:

Resolved, That the electoral ticket to be agreed upon by this convention, shall be composed of men of known democratic principles, who are believed to be friendly to, and will vote for the great republican, statesman, patriot and hero—Gen. Andrew Jackson, as the chief magistrate of this nation.

Mr. Leiper then moved to nominate a candidate for Vice-President.

A rather boisterous debate took place on this motion, in which Messrs. Fox, Price and G. B Porter bore the most conspicuous parts, the two first for, and the last against it. The motion prevailed, Yeas 92, Nays 33.

The nomination was then proceeded in, when the votes stood thus:

For John C. Calhoun,	87
Henry Clay,	10
Albert Gallatin,	10
John Tod,	8
William Findlay,	8
Daniel Montgomery,	1

Mr. G. B. Porter refused to vote.

Mr. Price then offered a resolution in favor of Mr. Calhoun; but that and all other propositions on the subject, were referred to Messrs. G. B Porter, I. D. Barnard, Joseph M'Ilvaine, Charles Ogle, and Robert J. Walker, who were empowered to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the convention, on the subject for which it convened. At 8 o'clock the convention adjourned to meet again at 8 o'clock on the next morning.

On Friday, Mr. J. E. Barclay, of Bedford, offered the following:

Resolved, That no member of the convention, or of the legislature, be placed on the electoral ticket to be formed by this meeting.

[This produced some debate. Mr. Burnside called it *slang*. It was finally withdrawn, and another resolution, offered by Mr. Wise, against legislative interference in elections, was indefinitely postponed.]

Mr. G. B. Porter, on behalf of the committee, then produced the following resolutions: the first whereof was adopted—only *two* nays being heard. The second was adopted unanimously; and to the third there were several nays.

Resolved, That the Convention disapprove of and condemn, the late Caucus of a *minority* of the Republican members of Congress at Washington, at which Wm. H. Crawford was nominated for President, and Albert Gallatin for Vice President, as it was a flagrant departure from the established usage of the Republican party, being held by a minority, contrary to the known wishes and sentiments of a majority of the democratic members of Congress, and in total disregard and contempt of the voice of the people. This Convention cannot consider that Caucus as held to promote the harmony of the party, by uniting upon the most deserving for the office of President, but with the single view to promote the interest and success of Wm. H. Crawford, one of the candidates only, and in the vain hope that the American people might be thus deceived into the belief that he was the regular democratic candidate.

Resolved, That the present alarming crisis demands a chief magistrate around whom the nation would rally with unbounded confidence in the hour of danger; a patriot tried and distinguished in the council and in the field. Without detracting from the acknowledged merits of other candidates, no one is so pre-eminently possessed of those qualifications as Gen. Andrew Jackson. We rest his nomination upon his own superior merits and superior claims upon the gratitude of his country, and not upon the weakness of his adversaries. An able advocate and Judge, a distinguished Legislator and Governor, an incorruptible patriot, a skilful, brave and successful General, and an enlightened Statesman. At the early age of 14, he was a soldier of the revolution, a wounded prisoner in a British Prison, and during the late war he toiled through hardships, through fatigue and danger in the service of his country.

We do, therefore, earnestly recommend Gen. ANDREW JACKSON for the first office in the gift of the American People.

Resolved, That the signal services and unsullied democracy of John C. Calhoun, his enlightened views of national policy, and fearless devotion to the public good, have made him the candidate of the State of Pennsylvania for the office of Vice President, and that our electors be instructed to support this illustrious statesman, and sincere friend of Jackson and his country.

The following Ticket was then agreed to.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTORAL TICKET.

Philip Peltz,
Alexander M'Caraher, } Philadelphia.
Thomas Leiper,
Joseph Eagle, Delaware.
Cromwell Pearce, Chester.
James Ankrim, Lancaster.
John Pugh, Bucks.
Daniel Raub, Northampton.
Henry Sheetz, Montgomery.
Peter Addams, Berks.
Adam King, York.
Adam Ritcher, Lebanon.
Daniel Sheffer, Adams.
Abraham Addams, Perry.
John Fogle, Lehigh.
Adam Light, Union.
William Thompson, Susquehanna.
Ann Mann, Tioga.
Phillip Benner, Centre.
John Rush, Somerset.
James Murray, Westmoreland.
John Reed, Washington.
Valentine Giesey, Fayette.
Charles Kenny, Allegheny.
William P. Beatty, Butler.
James Duncan, Mercer.
John Boyd, Erie.
Isaac Smith, Lycoming.

Messrs Wilkins, M'Ilvain, Walker, Ogle and Fox, were appointed to prepare an Address.

[County committees of correspondence were appointed. And the following persons at the seat of government were appointed a central or general committee, with power to fill any vacancies that may occur in the electoral ticket, and, should it be ascertained that any of the electoral candidates are opposed to the nomination, to substitute others in their stead, viz: Messrs. Molton C. Rogers, Jacob Bucher, Wm. Clark, C. Gleim, C. Mowry, F R. Shunk, Samuel Douglas, Adam Orth and John S. Wiesling.]

Freshet.—In consequence of the late sudden thaw and heavy rains, the rivers and mill streams in New-Hampshire, Connecticut and this state, rose to a height not equalled for 60 years, and carried away all the principal bridges on the Connecticut, Williams, Contocook, Warner, and Winnipissiogee rivers. The damage on the Connecticut alone, is estimated at $100,000. In New-Hampshire, they have not suffered so great a loss by freshets since its first settlement.

Salem (Mass.) Observer.

Ominous to Parties.—The "*Federal*" and the "*Republican*" Bridges, in New-Hampshire, were carried away during the late freshet.

The Hartford Mirror estimates the damage on the Connecticut river by the late freshet at one million of dollars.

On Friday last, the seventh annual meeting of the American Colonization Society was held at Washington. *Bushrod Washington*, Esq. was in the chair. Resolutions were passed, that the territory and settlement of the society near Cape Mesurado, on the south west coast of Africa, should be called *Liberia* and the town laid out there should be named *Monrovia*, "as an acknowledgment of the important benefits conferred on the settlement by the present illustrious chief magistrate of the United States."—The meeting also recommend the establishment of an auxiliary society in the principal city of each state in the union, and subordinate societies in each county or town in the different states.

Wash. City Paper.

Shocking Murder.—On Wednesday evening last, a man by the name of John Moore, was stabbed, near the upper market-house in this place, by his nephew of the same name, of which wound he instantly died. The perpetrator of this horrid act was instantly secured and is now in jail.—*Lexington, Ky. Gazette.*

In France, for debt, the imprisonment of a Frenchman cannot exceed five years; for a foreigner the term is not limited. An American revolutionary officer, *Major Swan*, is said to be in the prison of St. Pelagie, in France, for debt, and has been there fifteen years. A New-York paper proposes, in this age of liberality, to raise a subscription and procure the discharge of this old compatriot in arms of La Fayette and Washington, that he may return to his country.

Letters from the Sandwich Islands says the Mercantile Advertiser, state that a Russian frigate and two sloops of war, were cruising on the N. W. Coast in July, in quest of American vessels but they had not fallen in with any of them.

The Elkton Press informs us that the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal is contracted for, and that a number of hands are engaged in clearing the ground.

Breach of promise.—Miss Mary Arnold, at Cooperstown, New-York, has recovered $3000 damages from Mr. Joseph W. Moffit, for a breach of promise of marriage.

Slander.—1450 dollars and costs, were lately recovered in Cayuga county, New-York, against Elijah Baker, for slandering a young lady, and preventing his son from marrying her.

A Curiosity.—A cast steel chip, *thirty-three feet long*, and weighing only half an ounce, was lately made at Meredith, N. H.

Gen. Jackson.—The City Council of Charleston have requested the gallant general to sit for his Portrait to Mr. Vanderlyn, to which he has acceded.

A bill has passed the Virginia House of Delegates appropriating *four hundred thousand dollars* for the improvement of the navigation of James River.

From St. Domingo.—We learn by the Curlew, that news had reached Aux-Cayes, that a formidable fleet was fitting out at Brest, and it being believed that an attempt would be made upon that island, every man able to bear arms was compelled to perform military duty.

N. Y. Gazette.

From the Philadelphia Gazette, March 1.

Interesting extracts from a letter received in this city, dated *Paris, January 13, 1824.*

You have not the least conception what a noise the President's Message has made here in Paris, and, I may say, judging from this spot, all over Europe. It is in the mouth of every one, wheresoever we go. The liberals like it exceedingly: the ultras consider it very bad policy, and as partaking of hectoring,—however, let them think as they choose, be it sufficient for us to estimate it at its just price, and put upon it its real value.

In the English society here, the Americans are continually asked, if their country will not help England if she happens to become engaged in a war with the rest of Europe; and among the French, the conversation often turns on America. They see with wonder her rising greatness, and always contrive to bring in the remark that we will soon give England her *quietus*.

While on this subject, I will merely mention, that the merchants here begin to talk very seriously about an approaching contest between this country and England. Whether or not they have any just ground for apprehension, it is impossible for me to say; they are generally, however, very good judges of an approaching political storm, because, on account of its sweeping and devastating influence on their affairs, they are generally like sentinels always on the look out. Many a sentinel, however, has been deceived in the night, and as there is at present a truly *political night* in all the cabinets of Europe, it is very possible that they have not senses acute enough to penetrate it, and see with sufficient clearness what is lurking near them.

France has lately acquired another Moliere, in the talents of Casimer Delavigne. He is quite young, and has just produced two pieces for the Theatre.—*L'Ecole des Vieillards*, and *Les Vespres Sicilliennes*, which are now performing with the most distinguished success to immensely crowded houses. He is a native of Havre. I am told by some of the French, that the composition of the pieces is of the first merit, his versification truly poetic, and that the *tout ensemble* is the production of real genius.

From the London Guardian.

The sum total of the victims of the Inquisition in Spain, between 1481 and 1820, amounts to *three hundred and forty thousand nine hundred and twenty-one*, exclusive of a very considerable number of persons who have been imprisoned, condemned to the galleys, or exiled from Spain under the reign of Ferdinand VII, the present imbecile sovereign of that unhappy country. What cruelties may not be expected, should despotism ultimately be re-established there? For it should never be forgotten that tortures of the most horrid kind form a part of the regular system of the holy office. If to the condemations in the Peninsula during the period above noticed, we add those of other countries subject to the Spanish Inquisition, as Sicily, Sardinia, Flanders, the Canary Islands, South-America, the Indies, the number of victims condemned by this tribunal would be truly appalling. More than five millions of inhabitants have disappeared from Spain since the holy office has exercised its terrible ministry. Verily, "*the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel.*"

Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED.

March 7. Steam Boat *Phenix*, Beckwith, New-Orleans, freight.

" 9 S. B. *Mechanic*, Fuller, Cincinnati, freight and passengers.

" 11. S. B. *Putnam*, Green, freight & pass.

DEPARTED.

March 6. S. B *Pittsburgh*, Davis, master for Louisville, freight and passengers.

" 8. S B *Pennsylvania*, S. & A. Hart, owners, Halbert, master, Nashville, freight and pass.

" S. B. *Phenix*, Beckwith, St. Louis, freight and passengers.

" 11. S. B. *Mechanic*, Fuller, Louisville, freight and passengers

Short Passage.—The Louisville Post of the 24th ult. thus notices the arrival there of the *Pennsylvania* on her voyage up.

"Arrived, Feb. 21, Pennsylvania, Captain Halbert, from New-Orleans, 12 days and 3 hours from port to port, being the shortest passage ever known. To Duncan, Forsyth & Co. 65 tons freight, 16 cabin and 165 deck passengers. She lost during her passage, by landing passengers, freight, &c. upwards of one hundred and thirty hours, besides the low stage of the water in the Mississippi, which compelled them to go round all the bars in that river."

Died,

On the 5th inst. MATILDA, only daughter of Capt H. Johnston, of this city, in the 10th year of her age. The many endearing qualities of this interesting child, opened the brightest prospects to her affectionate parents; but all their fond anticipations have been suddenly arrested by the chilling hand of death. It is now their only consolation, that she still lives in another and a better world.—*Mercury.*

After a protracted illness, at his lodgings in Washington City, on the 29th ult. the Honorable WILLIAM LEE BALL, aged about 45, for several years past, and at the time of his death, a Representative in Congress, from the state of Virginia.

Prime & Fresh Goods.

JUST received from Philadelphia, a prime and choice assortment of

FRESH AND SEASONABLE

GOODS,

Carefully selected during the last month, which will be sold at *small profits*, and very low for CASH. Those who wish to purchase on accommodating terms *for money*, are invited to call and examine the goods and the prices.

☞ Printed Catalogues of the assortment can be had at the store.

Isaac Harris.

March 12 3

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug & Color Warehouse

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and all dealers in their line, that they have recently received from New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia,

214 Packages of GOODS,

Which, in addition to their stock on hand, comprises a general assortment of fresh DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS, PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

All of which have been selected with care, and procured on the lowest cash prices, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

On hand, a constant supply of

Swaim's Genuine Panacea,

Wholesale or by the bottle. Also, SULPHATE QUININE, a celebrated chemical discovery, an effectual cure for the ague

Charles Avery & Co.

Druggists, Corner of Wood & Second-streets.

Pittsburgh, March 12—6t

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 9th inst. an indented apprentice to the Tailoring business, named

Thomas Rickey,

Aged 17 years and six months. He had on a blue coattee, blue pantaloons, and fur hat. Whoever takes up said boy, and returns him to me in Pittsburgh, shall receive the above reward with thanks. The law will be strictly enforced against any person who shall harbor said boy.

James Hagan.

March 12. 3

For sale at this Office, a fount of about 50lbs. English Type, of which this is a specimen. It will be sold low.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

NINTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

POSITIVELY to be drawn on Thursday, the 25th day of March instant, and will be determined by the drawing of four numbers only!

Scheme.

1	prize of	$3080 is	$3080
5	prizes of	1000 is	5000
6	do.	200 is	1200
12	do.	100 is	1200
612	do.	10 is	6120
3264	do.	5 is	16320
3900	Prizes.		$31920
4080	Blanks.		
7980	Tickets.		

TICKETS $5 00.

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

Corner of Market and Second Streets, Pittsburgh.

March 5, 1824.

For Sale,

The following very valuable

REAL PROPERTY,

Within a few miles of Pittsburgh, belonging to the estate of the late Gen. John Wilkins, viz.

AT and near the mouth of *Pine Creek*, on the Allegheny River, one Tract, containing two hundred and fifteen acres, and thirty-nine perches, being No. 11 in Cunningham's District, adjoining the property of the late General O'Hara. On this tract there are a log house and stable with about 30 acres cleared.

One other Tract adjoining the above, containing two hundred and seven acres and eighty seven perches, being No. 12 in Cunningham's district, on which are a log house and stable, a good spring, and about thirty acres cleared.

One other Tract adjoining the above, being No. 13 in Cunningham's district, containing two hundred and fifty-seven acres and eighty-seven perches, on which are a squared log dwelling house, a good Orchard, and about fifty acres of cleared land, with fine meadows, a coal-bank, and one of the best springs in the country.

One other Tract in the rear of the last described tract, being No. 16 in Cunningham's district, on which are a log house and stable, with 30 acres cleared, and a fine spring.

One other Tract adjoining No 13 being No. 14 in Cunningham's district. The part of this Tract offered for sale (excluding the Pine Creek Factory and the ground connected therewith) contains one hundred and eighty-eight acres, of which from fifty to sixty acres are cleared, including a large Orchard of the finest fruit, and one of the best Sugar Camps in the country. On this tract are a large frame dwelling house and stable.

One other Tract adjoining the last described, containing two hundred and sixty-four acres, and eighty perches, of which twenty-five are cleared, and on which are a log house a stable and a fine spring.

Also,

Tract No. 1 in Jones' district at the mouth of Girty's Run, lately occupied by Major Woolley, containing two hundred and thirty acres, on which are two dwelling houses, from thirty to forty acres cleared and a good Mill seat.

Also,

Tract No. 24 in Jones' district on the waters of Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, having a dwelling house and other improvements, now in the occupancy of Thomas and Robert Redpath.

Also,

An out Lot of the City of Pittsburgh containing sixteen acres, embracing the Grove opposite the residence of Mr. George Miltenberger, and offering one of the most beautiful sites for building in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh.

Also,

Tract No. 143 in Cunningham's district, containing two hundred and thirty-five acres in Deer township.

Also,

A Tract in Pine Township, about nine miles from Pittsburgh, containing one hundred acres, being part of a large Tract patented to John Wilkins, the residue conveyed to John Fearies and John Nealy, lying near the Franklin Road.

Also,

The following described Tracts of land being parts of large surveys of 400 acres each. The part offered for sale, is that remaining to the warrant holder, after laying off the gratuity to the settlers who entered on them by agreement with General Wilkins, in 1796, viz.

On the waters of Pine Creek, about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, and near the Franklin Road.

237 Acres and 40 perches, part of a Tract settled by N. Herbemont and Andrew Duncan.

283 Acres and 96 perches adjoining the above, and part of a Tract settled by George Grubbs.

On the waters of *Brush Creek.*

227 Acres and 80 perches of the Tract whereon Burns' Tavern stands, about 15 miles from Pittsburgh.

339 Acres and 80 perches adjoining the above, being part of a Tract of which Thomas Rogers was the settler.

289 Acres and 34 perches, adjoining the above, being part of a Tract of which Wm. Rogers was the settler.

339 Acres and 34 perches adjoining the above, being part of a Tract of which John Compton was the settler.

157 acres and 61 perches, adjoining the above, being part of a Tract settled by John Reed.

All the above described property will be offered for public sale at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh on Monday the 2d day of August next at 10 o'clock in the morning. Until that time the subscriber is authorized to dispose of the whole or any part thereof, and in such parcels as may suit purchasers. Application to be made to him at Pittsburgh, or to Messrs. S. and H. Gratz, Philadelphia. An indisputable title will be given.

James R. Butler.

Pittsburgh, March 12, 1824.—3

[The Franklin Repository, (Chambersburgh,) the Carlise Herald, York Recorder, Lancaster Journal, and Harrisburgh Chronicle, will insert the above three times.—J. R. B.]

FOUND,

IN the Allegheny river, near Mr. Bowen's Rolling Mill, Pittsburgh, a pair of WHEELS, belonging to a light wagon, which the owner may have by applying to the subscriber near the Rolling Mill, and paying charges.

William Brady.

March 12, 1824

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MACRH 12, 1824.

Hiester's Justices.—Our legislature have finished this important item of their business, and got clear of these Justices by determining to—*let them alone.* So that in this last attack, as in all their former races on Gen. Hiester, they come off second best.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Gazette.

"*Harrisburgh, March* 6, 1824.

"In the present week the Legislature have not been very much engaged in the duties to them properly appertaining. Delegates were coming in every day, and the select corps of intriguers who are stationed here for the session were obliged to attend to and give them the cue. The only three public matters pending are—*the bank bill* which has passed the House of Representatives, and is the order in the Senate for the 10th—*the auction duties* resolutions, which have been so amended in the Senate as to carry a direct censure upon the Tariff, will probably be called up in the House of Representatives on the 8th—and the *two additional Judges of the supreme court* bill, which was lost in the Senate, the vote being 16 to 16, but which was afterwards revived on a motion for reconsideration. This is the order for Tuesday the 9th. The two first are certainly of vast importance; one to all classes in this state, and the other to the Union. Should anti-tariff resolutions go forth from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the Tariff bill in Congress must be blown up. I have adverted to the delegates to the convention, for the formation of an electoral ticket. Well, the convention met in goodly force at 11 o'clock of the 4th March. The settlement of preliminaries, which means the claims of the delegates, caused some trouble. Duplicate delegates came from Northampton, and a very plain looking German, by name Col. Kern, presented himself on behalf of the delegates chosen by a democratic Jackson meeting. He contested the pretensions of the members of assembly and senate from that district, appointed by another meeting—and altho' opposed by John Fox, George B. Porter, and Robert Smith, came off acknowledgedly with the best of the argument, but with the loss of a seat. Then James Logan and Samuel Lawrence of Beaver had a contest, in which Logan was defeated: but on better consideration Lawrence vacated his seat, and Logan was put into it.

Jacob Holgate was President of the Convention: Wm. Wilkins and Jacob Spangler, Vice Presidents: Thomas Burnside and Wilson Smith, Secretaries. The proceedings you will have seen before this reaches you: but they were not done off in that harmonious style that you would infer from the perusal. The question of nominating a Vice President was warmly contested. George B. Porter said it would furnish good matter for a protest. John Fox twitted Porter for a dereliction of democratic principles, or what is the same thing, rebellion against party discipline. To which Porter replied by a challenge to count years in which they had been in the democratic ranks—and even to compare the blood of their fathers during the revolution. Fox parried this, and fell foul of your townsman H. Baldwin, who happened to be here at the time, and, whom he (Fox) charged with *indicating* the opposition to a nomination of Vice President, for the purpose of electing De Wit Clinton. Now, Mr Baldwin had not busied himself with the matter at all. But the shot took effect in the convention, and it was determined 92 to 33 to go into the nomination of a Vice President; and Mr. Calhoun is the man.

Thomas Atkinson, of Meadville was nominated for Elector: but Burnside opened upon him, charged him with federalism, and all that—and not a man *rose* to say a word in his favor. He had been recommended by democratic meetings, but was, by the foregoing patent argument, put aside at once"

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

Harrisburgh Convention.

March 4. The Convention met in the Court House at 11 o'clock. For the purpose of examining the credentials of the delegates—JACOB HOLGATE was appointed Chairman; Thomas Burnside and Wilson Smith, Secretaries.

There were difficulties in regard to the delegates from Northampton and Beaver, and the senatorial district of Crawford, Erie, Warren, Mercer and Venango. [In the last case, Mr Sill of Erie gave way to Mr. Herrington of Mercer; they had both been appointed and but one could be admitted—Our correspondent's letter sufficiently explains the other cases.]

The names were then called over, and the delegates answered as follows:

Philadelphia city—William Duncan, Joseph Worrell, Samuel Biddle, Henry Horn, J. T. Sullivan, Frederick Stœver, Lewis Rush, Anthony Simmons.

Philadelphia county—Chandler Price, W. Runkel, Joseph M'Ilvain, Jon. T. Knight, Jacob Holgate, T. D. Grover, Daniel Newman, David Snyder, Thomas Coats, Jr.

Bucks county—John Fox, Lewis S Coryell, William F. Swift, Thomas Stewart, Jr. J B Colvin

Chester county—M. Stanley, J. Evans, I. D. Barnard, D. Dickey, Wm. Clingan.

Lancaster county—George B. Porter, Benjamin Champneys, John Robinson, Jacob Peelor, Jacob Hibshman, James Patterson, James Porter, Moore Connell.

York county—Jacob Spangler, John Beker, Jacob Miller, Peter Wolfhart, John Sechrist.

Cumberland—William Glenn, Samuel Piper.

Perry—Wm. B. Mitchell, Charles D. Davis.

Berks—Isaac Addams, Henry S. Kline, Peter Nagle, Jr. Jacob Gheer, Isaac Hiester.

Schuylkill—William Audenreid, John Schall.

Fayette—David Gilmer, S. G. Krepps, Daniel F. Lynch, William L. Miller.

Bedford—Andrew Mann, Josiah E. Barclay.

Franklin—Robert Smith, William Maclay, Frederick Smith, John Rea.

Montgomery—J. B. Sterigere, Michael Cope, Joel K. Mann, Jonathan Roberts, Robert E. Hobart.

Dauphin—Joel Bailey, I. Smith.

Lebanon—John Batdorff, Anthony Shorb, David Mitchell.

Luzerne and Susquehanna—Jacob Drumheller, Jabez Hyde, Samuel Thomas, R. Conyngham.

Bradford—Lemuel Streator, Jonah Brewster.

Huntingdon—Henry Shippen.

Beaver—James Logan, Samuel Power.

Allegheny—Wm. Wilkins, Robert J. Walker, John Snyder, John Brown.

Butler—George M. Davis.

Mifflin—David Milligan, David Crawford, A. B Smithemer.

Delaware—George G. Leiper, Joseph Weaver.

Somerset and Cambria—Charles Ogle, Jno. M'Carty, Samuel G Bailey.

Lycoming and Tioga—Espy Vanhorn, John Ryon.

Northampton, Wayne and Pike—Henry Winter, Christian J. Hutter, Wm. G. Scott.

Lehigh—Joseph Fry, George S. Eisenhart.

Northumberland—Alex. M'Ewen, Samuel Bloom.

Union—Ner Middleswarth, John Ray.

Columbia—S. Headly, John Allen.

Washington—Joseph Lawrence, Jonathan Knight, Joseph Ritner, James Keys, Joshua Dickerson.

Westmoreland—Jacob Turney, John Y. Barclay, Samuel Bushfield, John H. Wise.

Adams—John B. Clarke, Daniel Slagle, Jacob Eyster.

Centre and Clearfield—John Mitchell, Martin Hoover, Thomas Burnside.

Crawford and Venango—James Burchfield.

Erie and Warren—Wilson Smith, Jacob Herrington.

Mercer—Walter Oliver.

On motion of Mr. Conyngham, the Convention was fully organized by the appointment of JACOB HOLGATE, for President: JACOB SPANGLER and WILLIAM WILKINS, for Vice-Presidents: *Thomas Burnside* and *Wilson Smith*, Secretaries.

Mr. *Chandler Price* offered the following:—

Whereas the Democratic citizens of this commonwealth have especially conferred upon this convention the power to nominate electors for the high and important offices of President and Vice-President of the United States—And whereas in making these nominations it is our duty and our pride, justly to represent the sentiments and wishes of our constituents, and vigilantly to guard against ultimate defeat. Therefore,

Resolved, That we will not sanction the nomination of any citizen as a Presidential elector, *who is not certainly known* to be cordially disposed to acquiesce in and to promote the views of the democracy of Pennsylvania, by voting for that great republican, statesman, patriot and hero—Andrew Jackson, as the chief magistrate of this nation

[We have not room for the full-length report, and must therefore abreviate part of it.——Mr. Roberts offered as a substitute for Mr. Price's, a long preamble and the resolution "That this convention approve the nomination made by the republican members of Congress," &c. No one rising to second this, symptoms of noisy exultation were manifested, when Mr. Sterigere seconded it, and but 2, (Mr. Roberts and Mr. Power) voted for it. Mr. Roberts then proposed another substitute, being a long preamble about "the republican party of the union, and of the state—harmony in both—disinterestedness—cautious and conciliatory course—the mighty importance of the election's being made by a majority of the people, *and not by the votes of the states, and a minority of the people*," &c. and closing with a resolution that the electors nominated shall not be considered as pledged to vote for any particular candidate This also was negatived—Yeas 5 Nays 130]

Mr. Price's resolution was then agreed to Yeas 124, Nay 1, amended, on motion of Mr. G B Porter, to read as follows:

Resolved, That the electoral ticket to be agreed upon by this convention, shall be composed of men of known democratic principles, who are believed to be friendly to, and will vote for the great republican, statesman, patriot and hero-Gen. Andrew Jackson, as the chief magistrate of this nation.

Mr. Leiper then moved to nominate a candidate for Vice-President.

A rather boisterous debate took place on this motion, in which Messrs Fox, Price and G. B Porter bore the most conspicuous parts, the two first for, and the last against it The motion prevailed, Yeas 92, Nays 33.

The nomination was then proceeded in, when the votes stood thus:

For John C. Calhoun,	87
Henry Clay,	10
Albert Gallatin,	10
John Tod,	8
William Findlay,	8
Daniel Montgomery,	1

Mr. G. B. Porter refused to vote.

Mr. Price then offered a resolution in favor of Mr. Calhoun; but that and all other propositions on the subject, were referred to Messrs. G. B Porter, I. D. Barnard, Joseph M'Ilvaine, Charles Ogle, and Robert J. Walker, who were empowered to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the convention, on the subject for which it convened. At 8 o'clock the convention adjourned to meet again at 8 o'clock on the next morning.

On Friday, Mr. J. E. Barclay, of Bedford, offered the following:

Resolved, That no member of the convention, or of the legislature, be placed on the electoral ticket to be formed by this meeting.

[This produced some debate. Mr Burnside called it *slang*. It was finally withdrawn, and another resolution, offered by Mr. Wise, against legislative interference in elections, was indefinitely postponed]

Mr. G. R. Porter, on behalf of the committee, then produced the following resolutions: the first whereof was adopted—only *two* nays being heard. The second was adopted unanimously; and to the third there were several nays.

Resolved, That the Convention disapprove of and condemn, the late Caucus of a *minority* of the Republican members of Congress at Washington, at which Wm. H. Crawford was nominated for President, and Albert Gallatin for Vice President, as it was a flagrant departure from the established usage of the Republican party, being held by a minority, contrary to the known wishes and sentiments of a majority of the democratic members of Congress, and in total disregard and contempt of the voice of the people. This Convention cannot consider that Caucus as held to promote the harmony of the party, by uniting upon the most deserving for the office of President, but with the single view to promote the interest and success of Wm. H. Crawford, one of the candidates only, and in the vain hope that the American people might be thus deceived into the belief that he was the regular democratic candidate.

Resolved, That the present alarming crisis demands a chief magistrate around whom the nation would rally with unbounded confidence in the hour of danger; a patriot tried and distinguished in the council and in the field. Without detracting from the acknowledged merits of other candidates, no one is so pre-eminently possessed of those qualifications as Gen. Andrew Jackson. We rest his nomination upon his own superior merits and superior claims upon the gratitude of his country, and not upon the weakness of his adversaries. An able advocate and Judge, a distinguished Legislator and Governor, an incorruptible patriot, a skilful, brave and successful General, and an enlightened Statesman. At the early age of 14, he was a soldier of the revolution, a wounded prisoner in a British Prison, and during the late war he toiled through hardships, through fatigue and danger in the service of his country.

We do, therefore, earnestly recommend Gen. ANDREW JACKSON for the first office in the gift of the American People.

Resolved, That the signal services and unsullied democracy of John C Calhoun, his enlightened views of national policy, and fearless devotion to the public good, have made him the candidate of the State of Pennsylvania for the office of Vice President, and that our electors be instructed to support this illustrious statesman, and sincere friend of Jackson and his country.

The following Ticket was then agreed to.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTORAL TICKET.

Philip Peltz,
Alexander M'Caraher,
Thomas Leiper, } Philadelphia.
Joseph Engle, Delaware.
Cromwell Pearce, Chester.
James Ankrim, Lancaster.
John Pugh, Bucks.
Daniel Raub, Northampton.
Henry Sheetz, Montgomery.
Peter Addams, Berks.
Adam King, York.
Adam Ritscher, Lebanon.
Daniel Sheffer, Adams.
Abraham Addams, Perry.
John Fogle, Lehigh.
Adam Light, Union.
William Thompson, Susquehanna.
Asa Mann, Tioga.
Phillip Benner, Centre.
John Rush, Somerset.
James Murray, Westmoreland.
John Reed, Washington.
Valentine Giesey, Fayette.
Charles Kenny, Allegheny.
William P. Beatty, Butler.
James Duncan, Mercer.
John Boyd, Erie.
Isaac Smith, Lycoming.

Messrs Wilkins, M'Ilvain, Walker, Ogle and Fox, were appointed to prepare an Address.

[County committees of correspondence were appointed. And the following persons at the seat of government were appointed a central or general committee, with power to fill any vacancies that may occur in the electoral ticket, and, should it be ascertained that any of the electoral candidates are opposed to the nomination, to substitute others in their stead, viz: Messrs. Molton C. Rogers, Jacob Bucher, Wm. Clark, C. Gleim, C. Mowry, F R. Shunk, Samuel Douglas, Adam Orth and John S. Wiesling]

Freshet.—In consequence of the late sudden thaw and heavy rains, the rivers and mill streams in New-Hampshire, Connecticut and this state, rose to a height not equalled for 60 years, and carried away all the principal bridges on the Connecticut, Williams, Contocook, Warner, and Winnipissiogee rivers. The damage on the Connecticut alone, is estimated at $100,000. In New-Hampshire, they have not suffered so great a loss by freshets since its first settlement.

Salem (Mass.) Observer.

Ominous to Parties.—The "*Federal*" and the "*Republican*" Bridges, in New-Hampshire, were carried away during the late freshet.

The Hartford Mirror estimates the damage on the Connecticut river by the late freshet at one million of dollars.

On Friday last, the seventh annual meeting of the American Colonization Society was held at Washington. *Bushrod Washington*, Esq. was in the chair. Resolutions were passed, that the territory and settlement of the society near Cape Mesurado, on the south west coast of Africa, should be called *Liberia* and the town laid out there should be named *Monrovia*, "as an acknowledgment of the important benefits conferred on the settlement by the present illustrious chief magistrate of the United States."—The meeting also recommend the establishment of an auxiliary society in the principal city of each state in the union, and subordinate societies in each county or town in the different states.

Wash. City Paper.

Shocking Murder.—On Wednesday evening last, a man by the name of John Moore, was stabbed, near the upper market-house in this place, by his nephew of the same name, of which wound he instantly died. The perpetrator of this horrid act was instantly secured and is now in jail.—*Lexington, Ky. Gazette.*

In France, for debt, the imprisonment of a Frenchman cannot exceed five years; for a foreigner the term is not limited. An American revolutionary officer, *Major Swan*, is said to be in the prison of St. Pelagie, in France, for debt, and has been there fifteen years. A New-York paper proposes, in this age of liberality, to raise a subscription and procure the discharge of this old compatriot in arms of La Fayette and Washington, that he may return to his country.

Letters from the Sandwich Islands says the Mercantile Advertiser, state that a Russian frigate and two sloops of war, were cruising on the N. W Coast in July, in quest of American vessels but they had not fallen in with any of them.

The Elkton Press informs us that the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal is contracted for, and that a number of hands are engaged in clearing the ground.

Breach of promise.—Miss Mary Arnold, at Cooperstown, New-York, has recovered $3,000 damages from Mr Joseph W. Moffit, for a breach of promise of marriage.

Slander.—1450 dollars and costs, were lately recovered in Cayuga county, New-York, against Elijah Baker, for slandering a young lady, and preventing his son from marrying her.

A Curiosity.—A cast steel chip, *thirty-three feet long*, and weighing only half an ounce, was lately made at Meredith, N. H.

Gen. Jackson—The City Council of Charleston have requested the gallant general to sit for his Portrait to Mr. Vanderlyn, to which he has acceded.

A bill has passed the Virginia House of Delegates appropriating *four hundred thousand dollars* for the improvement of the navigation of James River.

From St. Domingo.—We learn by the Curlew, that news had reached Aux-Cayes, that a formidable fleet was fitting out at Brest, and it being believed that an attempt would be made upon that island, every man able to bear arms was compelled to perform military duty.

N. Y. Gazette.

From the Philadelphia Gazette, March 1.

Interesting extracts from a letter received in this city, dated *Paris, January* 13, 1824.

You have not the least conception what a noise the President's Message has made here in Paris, and, I may say, judging from this spot, all over Europe. It is in the mouth of every one, wheresoever we go. The liberals like it exceedingly: the ultras consider it very bad policy, and as partaking of hectoring,—however, let them think as they choose, be it sufficient for us to estimate it at its just price, and put upon it its real value.

In the English society here, the Americans are continually asked, if their country will not help England if she happens to become engaged in a war with the rest of Europe; and among the French, the conversation often turns on America. They see with wonder her rising greatness, and always contrive to bring in the remark that we will soon give England her *quietus*.

While on this subject, I will merely mention, that the merchants here begin to talk very seriously about an approaching contest between this country and England. Whether or not they have any just ground for apprehension, it is impossible for me to say; they are generally, however, very good judges of an approaching political storm, because, on account of its sweeping and devastating influence on their affairs, they are generally like sentinels always on the look out. Many a sentinel, however, has been deceived in the night, and as there is at present a truly *political night* in all the cabinets of Europe, it is very possible that they have not senses acute enough to penetrate it, and see with sufficient clearness what is lurking near them

France has lately acquired another Moliere, in the talents of Casimer Delavigne. He is quite young, and has just produced two pieces for the Theatre.—*L'Ecole des Veillards*, and *Les Vespers Sicilliennes*, which are now performing with the most distinguished success to immensely crowded houses. He is a native of Havre. I am told by some of the French, that the composition of the pieces is of the first merit, his versification truly poetic, and that the *tout ensemble* is the production of real genius.

From the London Guardian.

The sum total of the victims of the Inquisition in Spain, between 1481 and 1820, amounts to *three hundred and forty thousand nine hundred and twenty-one*, exclusive of a very considerable number of persons who have been imprisoned, condemned to the galleys, or exiled from Spain under the reign of Ferdinand VII, the present imbecile sovereign of that unhappy country. What cruelties may not be expected, should despotism ultimately be re-established there? For it should never be forgotten that tortures of the most horrid kind form a part of the regular system of the holy office. If to the condemations in the Peninsula during the period above noticed, we add those of other countries subject to the Spanish Inquisition, as Sicily, Sardinia, Flanders, the Canary Islands, South-America, the Indies, the number of victims condemned by this tribunal would be truly appalling. More than five millions of inhabitants have disappeared from Spain since the holy office has exercised its terrible ministry. Verily, "*the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel.*"

Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED.

March 7. Steam Boat *Phœnix*, Beckwith, New-Orleans, freight.

" 9 S. B. *Mechanic*, Fuller, Cincinnati, freight and passengers.

" 11. S. B. *Putnam*, Green, freight & pass.

DEPARTED.

March 6. S. B *Pittsburgh*, Davis, master for Louisville, freight and passengers.

" 8. S B *Pennsylvania*, S. & A. Hart, owners, Halbert, master, Nashville, freight and pass.

" S. B. *Phœnix*, Beckwith, St. Louis, freight and passengers.

" 11. S. B. *Mechanic*, Fuller, Louisville, freight and passengers

Short Passage.—The Louisville Post of the 24th ult. thus notices the arrival there of the *Pennsylvania* on her voyage up.

"Arrived, Feb. 21, Pennsylvania, Captain Halbert, from New-Orleans, 12 days and 3 hours from port to port, being the shortest passage ever known. To Duncan, Forsyth & Co. 65 tons freight, 16 cabin and 165 deck passengers. She lost during her passage, by landing passengers, freight, &c. upwards of one hundred and thirty hours, besides the low stage of the water in the Mississippi, which compelled them to go round all the bars in that river."

Died,

On the 5th inst. MATILDA, only daughter of Capt H. Johnston, of this city, in the 10th year of her age. The many endearing qualities of this interesting child, opened the brightest prospects to her affectionate parents; but all their fond anticipations have been suddenly arrested by the chilling hand of death. It is now their only consolation, that she still lives in another and a better world.—*Mercury.*

After a protracted illness, at his lodgings in Washington City, on the 29th ult. the Honorable WILLIAM LEE BALL, aged about 45, for several years past, and at the time of his death, a Representative in Congress, from the state of Virginia.

Prime & Fresh Goods.

JUST received from Philadelphia, a prime and choice assortment of

FRESH AND SEASONABLE

GOODS,

Carefully selected during the last month, which will be sold at *small profits*, and very low for CASH. Those who wish to purchase on accommodating terms for *money*, are invited to call and examine the goods and the prices.

☞ Printed Catalogues of the assortment can be had at the store.

Isaac Harris.

March 12 3

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug & Color Warehouse

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and all dealers in their line, that they have recently received from New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia,

214 Packages of GOODS,

Which, in addition to their stock on hand, comprises a general assortment of fresh DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS, PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

All of which have been selected with care, and procured on the lowest cash prices, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

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Charles Avery & Co.

Druggists, Corner of Wood & Second-streets

Pittsburgh, March 12—6t

$20 Reward.

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Thomas Rickey,

Aged 17 years and six months. He had on a blue coattee, blue pantaloons, and fur hat. Whoever takes up said boy, and returns him to me in Pittsburgh, shall receive the above reward with thanks. The law will be strictly enforced against any person who shall harbor said boy.

James Hagan.

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3264 do.	5	is	16320
			$31920
3900 Prizes.			
4080 Blanks.			
7980 Tickets.			

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FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

Corner of Market and Second Streets, Pittsburgh.

March 5, 1824.

For Sale,

The following very valuable

REAL PROPERTY,

Within a few miles of Pittsburgh, belonging to the estate of the late Gen. John Wilkins, viz.

AT and near the mouth of *Pine Creek*, on the Allegheny River, one Tract, containing two hundred and fifteen acres, and thirty-nine perches, being No. 11 in Cunningham's District, adjoining the property of the late General O'Hara. On this tract there are a log house and stable with about 30 acres cleared.

One other Tract adjoining the above, containing two hundred and seven acres and eighty seven perches, being No. 12 in Cunningham's district, on which are a log house and stable, a good spring, and about thirty acres cleared.

One other Tract adjoining the above, being No. 13 in Cunningham's district, containing two hundred and fifty-seven acres and eighty-seven perches, on which are a squared log dwelling house, a good Orchard, and about fifty acres of cleared land, with fine meadows, a coal bank, and one of the best springs in the country.

One other Tract in the rear of the last described tract, being No. 16 in Cunningham's district, on which are a log house and stable, with 30 acres cleared, and a fine spring.

One other Tract adjoining No 13 being No. 14 in Cunningham's district. The part of this Tract offered for sale (excluding the Pine Creek Factory and the ground connected therewith) contains one hundred and eighty-eight acres, of which from fifty to sixty acres are cleared, including a large Orchard of the finest fruit, and one of the best Sugar Camps in the country. On this tract are a large frame dwelling house and stable.

One other Tract adjoining the last described, containing two hundred and sixty-four acres, and eighty perches, of which twenty-five are cleared, and on which are a log house a stable and a fine spring.

Also,

Tract No. 1 in Jones' district at the mouth of Girty's Run, lately occupied by Major Woolley, containing two hundred and thirty acres, on which are two dwelling houses, from thirty to forty acres cleared and a good Mill seat.

Also,

Tract No. 24 in Jones' district on the waters of Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, having a dwelling house and other improvements, now in the occupancy of Thomas and Robert Redpath.

Also,

An out Lot of the City of Pittsburgh containing sixteen acres, embracing the Grove opposite the residence of Mr. George Miltenberger, and offering one of the most beautiful sites for building in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh.

Also,

Tract No. 143 in Cunningham's district, containing two hundred and thirty-five acres in Deer township.

Also,

A Tract in Pine Township, about nine miles from Pittsburgh, containing one hundred acres, being part of a large Tract patented to John Wilkins, the residue conveyed to John Fearies and John Nealy, lying near the Franklin Road.

Also,

The following described Tracts of land being parts of large surveys of 400 acres each. The part offered for sale, is that remaining to the warrant holder, after laying off the gratuity to the settlers who entered on them by agreement with General Wilkins, in 1796, viz.

On the waters of Pine Creek, about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, and near the Franklin Road.

237 Acres and 40 perches, part of a Tract settled by N. Herbemont and Andrew Duncan.

283 Acres and 96 perches adjoining the above, and part of a Tract settled by George Grubbs.

On the waters of *Brush Creek.*

227 Acres and 80 perches of the Tract whereon Burns' Tavern stands, about 15 miles from Pittsburgh.

239 Acres and 80 perches adjoining the above, being part of a Tract of which Thomas Rogers was the settler.

289 Acres and 34 perches, adjoining the above, being part of a Tract of which Wm. Rogers was the settler.

339 Acres and 34 perches adjoining the above, being part of a Tract of which John Compton was the settler.

157 acres and 61 perches, adjoining the above, being part of a Tract settled by John Reed.

All the above described property will be offered for public sale at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh on Monday the 2d day of August next at 10 o'clock in the morning Until that time the subscriber is authorized to dispose of the whole or any part thereof, and in such parcels as may suit purchasers. Application to be made to him at Pittsburgh, or to Messrs. S. and H. Gratz, Philadelphia. An indisputable title will be given.

James R. Butler.

Pittsburgh, March 12, 1824.—3

[The Franklin Repository, (Chambersburgh,) the Carlise Herald, York Recorder, Lancaster Journal, and Harrisburgh Chronicle, will insert the above three times.—J. R. B.]

FOUND,

IN the Allegheny river, near Mr. Bowen's Rolling Mill, Pittsburgh, a pair of WHEELS, belonging to a light waggon, which the owner may have by applying to the subscriber near the Rolling Mill, and paying charges

William Brady.

March 12, 1824

Poetry.

THE FUNERAL AT SEA.

No breeze was on the mirror wave—
The spangled pendant idly hung,
As, in the burial of the brave,
Wide o'er the sea our requiem rung;
No scutcheon glittered on his breast—
No coffin cased his senseless clay—
No kinderd heard his last request,
His prayer for one far, far away.

Slow roll'd the smoke of funeral gun
O'er ocean's tranquil blue—
An instant veiled the blood-red sun;
As near the wave it drew;
Then mingling with the fleecy clouds
On which the bright beams darted,
It seemed to form a golden shroud,
For the spirit of him departed.

I marked the circling ripples rise,
As in the sea the body fell—
They seemed to shake the evening skies
Reflected in the trembling swell—
Like them his being passed away—
Hemmed life's broad scene—
Then like them ceased and few could say
That he or they had been.

BERTOLA.

GRECIAN LITERATURE.

The following Epitaph, from the pen of Leonidas, describing the lamentations of a parent for the death of his child, appears to possess uncommon beauty and pathos.—*N. Y. Amer.*

"Farewell, my child! in manhood's bloom,
Thou sleep'st within the silent tomb,
Ere twenty fleeting springs have shed
Their roseate honors o'er thy head

Henceforth upon thy early bier
I'll daily shed the gushing tear,
And waste in sighs the tedious stage
That closes life's sad pilgrimage.

For ah! no more the orient ray,
Soft glittering on the ocean's spray,
No more the mead with flowrets drest
Can waken raptures in my breast.

Come then, my child! and let me share
In death's dread hour thy constant care—
And let me, from life's sorrows free,
Sink in the grave and rest with thee."

Miscellany.

Ultra Politeness.—The editor of a newspaper in a neighboring city amuses us with the following remark:

"We publish, with *great pleasure*, in our paper of to-day, an *obituary* notice of Abner L. Duncan, Esq."

As to the existence of such posthumous friendship in this strange world, we have too little reason to doubt; but the urbane frankness of its avowal in this case exceeds any thing within our recollection.—*N. Y. Patriot.*

Kennebunk, Feb. 14.

Female Retaliation.—At Kennebunk port there lives a man by the name of G——, who for a long time has paid particular honors to Bacchus; in his fits of devotion he had often assumed the ancient and honorable privilege of flogging his wife, turning her out of doors, &c. Last week we understand there went three women to his house in the evening, immediately after he had been at this honorable business—one knocked at the door, when our gentleman came with a light and opened it—one of our heroines slipped in, extinguished the light, seized him by the ears and pushed him out of doors, when, by the help of the other two, they laid him, face downward, in the snow, one sitting on his head, another on his feet, while the third paid him back, with interest, the full amount of flagellations which he had bestowed on his wife

It was a piteous sight to ken—
Yet all the people said—AMEN.

ANECDOTE OF LA FAYETTE.

In the year 1787, there was a destructive fire in Boston, in consequence of which, many of the inhabitants were reduced to want. The Marquis La Fayette, who was then in France, having heard of the calamity, immediately wrote to a friend in Massachusetts, expressing his sympathy for the sufferers, and directing him to draw a bill on him for 500 pounds sterling, to be applied towards their relief. The bill was accordingly drawn, the money was received and was applied according to his direction. The father of one of the present members of Congress from Massachusetts, was the gentleman to whom the letter was addressed, and his son still preserves it as a precious memorial of the philanthropy and *American feeling* of La Fayette. This American feeling has indeed been manifested by every act of his life. It is well known that the Marquis has an only son, who bears the name of George Washington, and only two daughters one of whom is called Virginia, and the other Carolina.

Nat. Intel.

Dr. Johnson, in one of the numbers of the Rambler, observes "that he who proposes schemes of life in a state of abstraction and disengagement, exempt from the enticements of Hope, the solicitations of affection, the importunities of appetite, or the depressions of fear, is in the same state with him that teaches upon land the art of navigation, to whom the sea is always smooth and the wind always prosperous."

Vegetable Milk.—In addition to the vegetable bread, vegetable butter, and cabbage tree, which have been brought to light by recent travellers, we now learn by the *Gazette de Santa*, of the 25th July last, that M de Humboldt has discovered in that region a tree which abundantly affords a milky juice, similar in its properties to the milk of animals, and employed for the same purposes. This liquid which was drunk by Humboldt, is stated to be derived from the *palo de leche* or *de vaca*, a tree which grows abundantly in the mountains above Periquito, to the north east of Maracay, a village to the west of Caraccas—The milk possesses the same physical qualities as that of the cow, with this only difference, that it is a little viscous; it has the same taste also as cow's milk.—*Eve. Post*

Liberality.—A lady in England left, by her will, several hundred pounds to support thirty cats. She was not an old maid.

Greek Ball.—The nett proceeds of the Military Ball at the New-York Theatre on the 8th of January, in aid of the Greek Fund, amounted to *two thousand and ten dollars.*

Long and dark passage.—The schooner Concordia arrived last week at Baltimore, in thirty-six days from Boston. She had very boisterous weather, and was fifteen days without seeing sun, moon or stars.

R. J. WALKER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and, as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.

Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m

SCRIVENER'S OFFICE.

James B. Oliver,

Has commenced the Business of a

Scrivener and Conveyancer,

At the Mayor's Office,

Fourth-Street, Pittsburgh.

WHERE *Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Leases, Releases, Letters of Attorney, Articles of Agreement, Judgment and Common Bonds, Apprentices' Indentures, Petitions for roads, bridges peallers' license, tavern license, and for guardians,* &c. and Writings of every description will be promptly drawn in a neat and legal manner.

Feb. 6. tf

FOR RENT,

The Dwelling House

On Front street, near Market street, Now occupied by Mr. Cotter.

ALSO—

The Warehouse,

Adjoining the above.

The terms will be reasonable. Apply to

Geo. Miltenberger.

Jan. 30.—tf

FOR RENT,

A three story Dwelling House,

In Wood street, next to the corner of First street.

ALSO—

A Warehouse,

At the corner of Wood and Water Streets, now occupied by Wm. Anderson.

ALSO—

A two story House,

At the corner of First and Smithfield Streets. Apply at the *Branch Bank U. S.* or to

John Thaw.

Feb. 27.—5t

Swaim's Celebrated PANACEA.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of this Valuable Medicine.

Arrangements have been made with Mr. Swaim for a regular and extensive supply, to meet the demands of the Western Country, which will be sold by the dozen, or single bottle, at his prices.

Charles Avery & Co.

Sole Agents for Pittsburgh.

Feb. 27.—5t

The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin,

BEING about to close all the concerns of the trust committed to them, the business heretofore transacted in their name, will from this date be discontinued.

THE BOOKSELLING AND *STATIONARY BUSINESS,*

Will be continued by

Henry Holdship,

On his own account, at the old stand, *N. W. Corner of Wood and Third Streets,*

Where every accommodation will be afforded to customers.

J. H. Lambdin,

Agent.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1824.—3m.

WANTED

A Journeyman Auger-Maker.

MAKE application to *David Maclean, Jun.* near Mr. Arthurs' Factory. Feb 6

NOTICE.

IN November last, a box directed to the subscriber, containing various sizes of Copper Kettles, and forwarded from Philadelphia, was received from a wagonner, and the carriage paid to him. The owner is desired to call and pay expenses, or the said box will be exposed to sale to defray the same, on the 1st day of April next.

James Taylor,

Pittsburgh, Feb. 27—3 Market-Street

A SERVANT BOY For Sale,

WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

FURS,

Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,

BY THE PACK, and

Beaver, by the pound,

FOR SALE, BY

Christopher Magee.

Pittsburgh, August 15 tf. *Market Street*

PRINTERS' INK.

A FEW KEGS, manufactured by Mr. Spayth, of Greensburgh, for sale at this office.

January 9, 1824.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

New-Stourbridge Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON,

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Streets, Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 23—tf.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,

COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS,

COTTON YARN from the different Factories, Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9 1823. tf

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, With a Saw-Mill, &c.

I wish to dispose of

A SECTION OF LAND,

Containing 642 Acres,

SITUATE upon Island Creek, about seven miles from Steubenville and two from the Ohio River. This section of Land is of a good quality, and well adapted for the raising of sheep. There is about 150 acres cleared, and about 400 acres of first rate land lying in a body.

The whole Farm is well timbered, and affords a good MILL SEAT. There is now in operation, upon the section,

A Valuable Saw-Mill,

with Gearing complete.

Any person wishing to purchase, can obtain this *VALUABLE PROPERTY* far below its real value for Cash, or upon a limited credit.

Terms made known on application to me, or at the office of *Wright & Colliers*, Counsellors at Law, Steubenville, who are authorized to dispose of the above described premises, in my behalf.

James Gray.

Ross township, January 2, 1824—tf.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer		
3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts. pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM,

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

H. BONNET,

Between Second & Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

JUST arrived from Philadelphia, where he has selected with care and is now opening a choice selection of

European, India and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Which, added to his usual assortment, make it worthy of a call by country merchants, to whom he will sell, by the PIECE, as low as any can, for cash or good security.

Being an agent of the celebrated Dr. DYOTT, he is authorized to sell the well known

Anti Bilious Pills,

To those storekeepers and physicians who take them by the quantity, at a reduced price, and has constantly on hand the

Efficacious Nervous Cordial,

ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,

ITCH OINTMENT,

Eye-Water, and Plaster of Mahy.

September 5, 1823—tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

TO RENT,

Three New and Convenient Brick Houses,

Extending from the Corner of Ferry on First Street

A new Brick House and Store,

Corner of Ferry and Water Streets.

For Sale or Barter, A LOT

In the Town of Burksville, on the Cumberland River, Kentucky

☞ *Camel's Hair, Danish Wool, Hat Linings, Nutria Skins, Russia, Red Wool &c* for sale.

David Logan

Commission Ware-House, corner of Ferry and Water Streets, Pittsburgh, Jan. 9—tf

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167 in the 2d Donation District containing

500 ACRES:

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822—tf

J. SHINN'S PANACEA.

THE subscriber, having discovered the composition of SWAIM'S celebrated Panacea, has now a supply on hand for sale; he has reduced the price from $3 50 to $2 50, or by the dozen $24.

All charitable institutions in the U. States and the poor will be supplied gratis.

If the citizens of the principal cities and towns will appoint an agent, to order and distribute this medicine to the poor, it will be supplied.

This medicine is celebrated for the cure of the following diseases,—"scrofula, or king's evil, ulcerated or putrid sore throat, long standing rheuming, and diseases of the bones, and all cases generally of an ulcerous character, and chronic diseases, generally arising in debilitated constitutions, but more especially from syphilis, or affections, &c. And that dreadful disease occasioned by a long and excessive use of mercury, &c. It is also useful in diseases of the liver.

Certificates.

I have, within the last two years, had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea, and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulus, venereal and mercurial diseases

N. CHAPMAN, M D

Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Physic, in the University of Pennsylvania.

I have employed the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis, and mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

W. GIBSON, M. D.

Professor of Surgery, in the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Feb 17, 1823.

John Shinn, *Chemist.*

N. B. For sale at Smith & Pearsall's, N. E. Corner of Third and Market Streets.

Each publisher of a newspaper in the United States, is requested to publish this advertisement once a month for one year, and send their accounts for payment.

Philadelphia, Nov. 15—[Nov. 28—1amly.]

To the Public.

HAVING seen an attempt to injure our *Improved Inclined Side Spinner*, we deem it our duty to answer it. Were all people judges of principles, and would they take the pains to examine, we should be freed from the disagreeable task of refuting this attack, emanating from ignorance or something more degrading to its author. Mr. Beares says we have infringed upon the right of the Vertical Spinner, by using the same principles, but varying the construction, which shows he is ignorant of what has been patented to him, supposing that his whole machine has been patented, not excepting the most common principles. Driving belts by wheels, and spindles by belts, pinching the rolls by jaws, determining their length by a gauge, drawing them out as they are twisted, guiding the threads by guides, are all common principles, have been long in use, and consequently can never be patented; which leaves Mr. B with the bare construction, the suspension of the slide by weights, and its perpendicular motion. What should prompt Messrs. Cary and Sweetland to expose their ignorance of principles, by seconding the opinions of Mr. B. we do not pretend to say; but this we do say, that the whole proceedings indicate the most ungenerous principles or the grossest ignorance. We now challenge them to come forward, and give some reason, if any they have, for their proceedings, or consider themselves beneath our further notice. As for the prosecution threatened by Mr. B. we assure him that it shall never have the least effect upon our sales.

A. Copeland,
D. Pool,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 21, 1823—tf.

Fresh Drugs & Medicines, Wholesale and Retail.

DOCTOR G DAWSON,

Has Just Received,

A LARGE and general assortment of *Fresh Drugs, Chemicals and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse medicines; Paints, Essential Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery,* and *Spices; Surgeon's Instruments, Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures,* Spring and Plain Lancets, Mortars and Pestals, Shop Furniture and Vials, and an extensive variety of almost every article in the drug line, carefully selected from the latest importations and *WARRANTED GENUINE,* which being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms advantageous to purchasers. He has also received a quantity of the best *Cold Pressed Castor Oil,* pure *Calcined Magnesia; Doctor Lee's* and *Doctor Dyott's Anti Bilious Pills,* to sell at reduced prices by the gross or dozen; *Doctor Robertson's Nervous Cordial, Elixir of Health, Worm Lozenges, Patent Worm Tea, Tetter,* and *Itch Ointments, Mahy's Plaster Cloth, &c. Best Peruvian Bark, English Window Transparent* and *Castile Soap; Sealing Wax, Wafers, Ink Powder, Gold* and *Silver Leaf;* Fine Hair Powder and Pomatum; Charcoal and other Tooth Powders, Tooth Brushes; Reeves Water Colors; Pencils and Brushes; Aromatic, Headache, and genuine *Maccouba Snuff;* Vanilla Beans; Court Plaster, Nipple Glasses, Breast Pipes, Smelling Bottles, and *Imported Cologne Water; Fine Butters* for Tavern keepers by the gallon or smaller quantity; Fresh *Juniper Berries; Copal* and *Boot Varnish,* superior quality; *Wells' Patent Blacking, Emery, White, Red,* and *Black Lead; English Lampblack; Ivory Black* and *Manganese; Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine; best Winter Strained Spermaceti Oil,* for Lamps. *Fresh Lime juice;* best ground Camwood; *Pure Nitric Acid,* made by a particular process expressly for medical prescriptions, *&c &c.*

Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions carefully put up by himself.

Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED

Swaim's Genuine Panacea,

Celebrated for the cure of *Scrofula, King's evil, Ulcers, Tumours, Rheumatism,* and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood but more especially from *Syphilis, Mercurial diseases,* &c &c. &c.

Jan. 9.

COMMISSION HOUSE, Louisville, Ky.

B. R. McIlvaine & Co.

TAKE this method of informing their friends, that they have made an establishment at this place, in connexion with their Warehouse at "Upper Portland," for the transaction of a general commission business; including the collection of debts, the purchase and sale, receiving, storing and forwarding of every description of produce and merchandise, trusting to the peculiar advantages of their situation and warehouse, to obtain for them a large share of public patronage. To persons at a distance there will be no commission charged for advance of freight, provided the sum advanced be repaid within ten days, or when the owner of the property, residing in any town in which there is established a branch of the Bank of the United States, shall make satisfactory arrangements for the payment of our drafts upon him.

The business will be exclusively conducted by B. R. McIlvaine, under the firm of B. R. McIlvaine & Co.

Louisville, Dec. 12, 1823,

Upper Portland Warehouse.

THE subscribers inform the public that they are now prepared to receive, store, and forward every kind of produce and merchandise, having, at a great expense, erected (about 300 yards below Mr. N. Berthoud's) a commodious Warehouse, 100 feet in length by 50 in width, rising seven stories in height from the foundation, on a rock at low water mark, each story affording convenient doors for the discharge and receipt of cargoes from steam boats. Wharves have been constructed, extending on each side of the building 150 feet, alongside which and the warehouse, steam boats can lie at any stage of the river

To save the expense of drayage, &c. to secure property from injury by weather, either during its reception from wagons or its shipment upon steam boats, wagons will be admitted through an arched way into the building, and their loading passed *directly* into vessels, without any additional charge or expense.

All letters on business connected with the Warehouse should be addressed to Messrs. B. R. McIlvaine & Co Louisville, who have the entire control of its affairs.

John T. Gray, *Louisville, Ky.*

Wilkins, McIlvaine & Co. *Lexington, Ky.*

Dec. 12, 1823.—[Jan. 9, 1824—6m.]

Poetry.

THE FUNERAL AT SEA.

No breeze was on the mirror wave—
The spangled pendant idly hung,
As, in the burial of the brave,
Wide o'er the sea our requiem rung;
No scutcheon glittered on his breast—
No coffin cased his senseless clay—
No kinderd heard his last request,
His prayer for one far, far away.

Slow roll'd the smoke of funeral gun
O'er ocean's tranquil blue—
An instant veiled the blood-red sun;
As near the wave it drew;
Then mingling with the fleecy clouds
On which the bright beams darted,
It seemed to form a golden shroud,
For the spirit of him departed.

I marked the circling ripples rise,
As in the sea the body fell—
They seemed to shake the evening skies
Reflected in the trembling swell—
Like them his being passed away—
His ruffled life's broad scene—
Then like them ceased and few could say
That he or they had been.

BERTOLA.

GRECIAN LITERATURE.

The following Epitaph, from the pen of Leonidas, describing the lamentations of a parent for the death of his child, appears to possess uncommon beauty and pathos.—*N. Y. Amer.*

"Farewell, my child! in manhood's bloom,
Thou sleep'st within the silent tomb,
Ere twenty fleeting springs have shed
Their roseate honors o'er thy head

Henceforth upon thy early bier
I'll daily shed the gushing tear,
And waste in sighs the tedious stage
That closes life's sad pilgrimage.

For ah! no more the orient ray,
Soft glittering on the ocean's spray,
No more the mead with flowrets drest
Can waken raptures in my breast.

Come then, my child! and let me share
In death's dread hour thy constant care—
And let me, from life's sorrows free,
Sink in the grave and rest with thee."

Miscellany.

Ultra Politeness.—The editor of a newspaper in a neighboring city amuses us with the following remark:

"We publish, with *great pleasure*, in our paper of to-day, an *obituary* notice of Abner L. Duncan, Esq."

As to the existence of such posthumous friendship in this strange world, we have too little reason to doubt; but the urbane frankness of its avowal in this case exceeds any thing within our recollection.—*N. Y. Patriot.*

Kennebunk, Feb. 14.

Female Retaliation.—At Kennebunk port there lives a man by the name of G——, who for a long time has paid particular honors to Bacchus; in his fits of devotion he had often assumed the ancient and honorable privilege of flogging his wife, turning her out of doors, &c. Last week we understand there went three women to his house in the evening, immediately after he had been at this honorable business—one knocked at the door, when our gendeman came with a light and opened it—one of our heroines slipped in, extinguished the light, seized him by the ears and pushed him out of doors, when, by the help of the other two, they laid him, face downward, in the snow, one sitting on his head, another on his feet, while the third paid him back, with interest, the full amount of flagellations which he had bestowed on his wife

It was a piteous sight to ken—
Yet all the people said—AMEN.

ANECDOTE OF LA FAYETTE.

In the year 1787, there was a destructive fire in Boston, in consequence of which, many of the inhabitants were reduced to want. The Marquis La Fayette, who was then in France, having heard of the calamity, immediately wrote to a friend in Massachusetts, expressing his sympathy for the sufferers, and directing him to draw a bill on him for 500 pounds sterling, to be applied towards their relief. The bill was accordingly drawn, the money was received and was applied according to his direction. The father of one of the present members of Congress from Massachusetts, was the gentleman to whom the letter was addressed, and his son still preserves it as a precious memorial of the philanthropy and *American feeling* of La Fayette. This American feeling has indeed been manifested by every act of his life. It is well known that the Marquis has an only son, who bears the name of George Washington, and only two daughters one of whom is called Virginia, and the other Carolina.

Nat. Intel.

Dr. Johnson, in one of the numbers of the Rambler, observes "that he who proposes schemes of life in a state of abstraction and disengagement, exempt from the enticements of Hope, the solicitations of affection, the importunities of appetite, or the depressions of fear, is in the same state with him that teaches upon land the art of navigation, to whom the sea is always smooth and the wind always prosperous.'

Vegetable Milk.—In addition to the vegetable bread, vegetable butter, and cabbage tree, which have been brought to light by recent travellers, we now learn by the *Gazette de Santa*, of the 25th July last, that M de Humboldt has discovered in that region a tree which abundantly affords a milky juice, similar in its properties to the milk of animals, and employed for the same purposes. This liquid which was drunk by Humboldt, is stated to be derived from the *palo de leche* or *de vaca*, a tree which grows abundantly in the mountains above Periquito, to the north east of Maracay, a village to the west of Caraccas—The milk possesses the same physical qualities as that of the cow, with this only difference, that it is a little viscous; it has the same taste also as cow's milk.—*Eve. Post*

Liberality.—A lady in England left, by her will, several hundred pounds to support thirty cats. She was not an old maid.

Greek Ball.—The nett proceeds of the Military Ball at the New-York Theatre on the 8th of January, in aid of the Greek Fund, amounted to *two thousand and ten dollars.*

Long and dark passage.—The schooner Concordia arrived last week at Baltimore, in thirty-six days from Boston. She had very boisterous weather, and was fifteen days without seeing sun, moon or stars.

R. J. WALKER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and, as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.

Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m

SCRIVENER'S OFFICE.

James B. Oliver,

Has commenced the Business of a

Scrivener and Conveyancer,

At the Mayor's Office,

Fourth-Street, Pittsburgh.

WHERE *Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Leases, Releases, Letters of Attorney, Articles of Agreement, Judgment and Common Bonds, Apprentices' Indentures, Petitions for roads, bridges peddlers' license, tavern license, and for guardians,* &c. and Writings of every description will be promptly drawn in a neat and legal manner.

Feb. 6. tf

FOR RENT,

The Dwelling House

On Front street, near Market street, Now occupied by Mr. Cotter.

ALSO—

The Warehouse,

Adjoining the above.

The terms will be reasonable. Apply to

Geo. Miltenberger.

Jan. 30.—tf

FOR RENT,

A three story Dwelling House,

In Wood street, next to the corner of First street.

ALSO—

A Warehouse,

At the corner of Wood and Water Streets, now occupied by Wm. Anderson.

ALSO—

A two story House,

At the corner of First and Smithfield Streets. Apply at the *Branch Bank U. S.* or to

John Thaw.

Feb. 27.—5t

Swaim's Celebrated PANACEA.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of this Valuable Medicine.

Arrangements have been made with Mr. Swaim for a regular and extensive supply, to meet the demands of the Western Country, which will be sold by the dozen, or single bottle, at his prices.

Charles Avery & Co.

Sole Agents for Pittsburgh.

Feb. 27.—5t

The Assignees of

R. Patterson & Lambdin,

BEING about to close all the concerns of the trust committed to them, the business heretofore transacted in their name, will from this date be discontinued.

THE BOOKSELLING AND *STATIONARY BUSINESS,*

Will be continued by

Henry Holdship,

On his own account, at the old stand, *N. W. Corner of Wood and Third Streets,*

Where every accommodation will be afforded to customers.

J. H. Lambdin,

Agent.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1824.—3m.

WANTED

A Journeyman Auger-Maker.

MAKE application to *David Maclean, Jun.* near Mr. Arthurs' Factory. Feb 6

NOTICE.

IN November last, a box directed to the subscriber, containing various sizes of Copper Kettles, and forwarded from Philadelphia, was received from a wagonner, and the carriage paid to him. The owner is desired to call and pay expenses, or the said box will be exposed to sale to defray the same, on the 1st day of April next.

James Taylor,

Pittsburgh, Feb. 27 3 Market-Street

A SERVANT BOY For Sale,

WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

FURS.

Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,

BY THE PACK, and

Beaver, by the pound,

FOR SALE, BY

Christopher Magee.

Pittsburgh, August 15 tf. *Market Street*

PRINTERS' INK.

A FEW KEGS, manufactured by Mr. Spayth, of Greensburgh, for sale at this office.

January 9, 1824.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

New-Stourbridge Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON,

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Streets, Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 23—tf.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,

COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS,

COTTON YARN from the different Factories, Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9 1823. tf

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, With a Saw-Mill, &c.

I wish to dispose of

A SECTION OF LAND,

Containing 642 Acres,

SITUATE upon Island Creek, about seven miles from Steubenville and two from the Ohio River. This section of Land is of a good quality, and well adapted for the raising of sheep. There is about 150 acres cleared, and about 400 acres of first rate land lying in a body.

The whole Farm is well timbered, and affords a good MILL SEAT. There is now in operation, upon the section,

A Valuable Saw-Mill,

with Gearing complete.

Any person wishing to purchase, can obtain this *VALUABLE PROPERTY* far below its real value for Cash, or upon a limited credit.

Terms made known on application to me, or at the office of *Wright & Colliers*, Counsellors at Law, Steubenville, who are authorized to dispose of the above described premises, in my behalf.

James Gray.

Ross township, January 2, 1824—tf.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts. pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM,

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

H. BONNET,

Between Second & Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

JUST arrived from Philadelphia, where he has selected with care and is now opening a choice selection of

European, India and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Which, added to his usual assortment, make it worthy of a call by country merchants, to whom he will sell, by the PIECE, as low as any can, for cash or good security.

Being an agent of the celebrated Dr. DYOTT, he is authorized to sell the well known

Anti Bilious Pills,

To those storekeepers and physicians who take them by the quantity, at a reduced price, and has constantly on hand the

Efficacious Nervous Cordial,

ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH POWDERS,

ITCH OINTMENT,

Eye-Water, and Plaster of Mahy.

September 5, 1823—f

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

TO RENT,

Three New and Convenient Brick Houses,

Extending from the Corner of Ferry on First Street

A new Brick House and Store,

Corner of Ferry and Water Streets.

For Sale or Barter, A LOT

In the Town of Burksville, on the Cumberland River Kentucky

☞ *Camel's Hair, Danish Wool, Hat Linings, Nutria Skins, Russia, Red Wool &c. for sale.*

David Logan

Commission Ware-House, corner of Ferry and Water Streets, Pittsburgh, Jan. 9—tf

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167 in the 2d Donation District containing

500 ACRES,

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822—tf

J. SHINN'S PANACEA.

THE subscriber, having discovered the composition of SWAIM'S celebrated Panacea, has now a supply on hand for sale; he has reduced the price from $3 50 to $2 50, or by the dozen $24.

All charitable institutions in the U. States and the poor will be supplied gratis.

If the citizens of the principal cities and towns will appoint an agent, to order and distribute this medicine to the poor, it will be supplied.

This medicine is celebrated for the cure of the following diseases,—"scrofula, or king's evil, ulcerated or putrid sore throat, long standing rheumatic affections, cutaneous diseases, white swelling, and diseases of the bones, and all cases generally of an ulcerous character, and chronic diseases, generally arising in debilitated constitutions, but more especially from syphilis, or affections arising therefrom, ulcers in the larynx, &c. And that dreadful disease occasioned by a long and excessive use of mercury, &c. It is also useful in diseases of the liver.

Certificates.

I have, within the last two years, had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea, and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulus, venereal and mercurial diseases

N. CHAPMAN, M. D.
Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Physic, in the University of Pennsylvania.

I have employed the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis, and mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

W. GIBSON, M. D.
Professor of Surgery, in the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Feb 17, 1823.

John Shinn, *Chemist.*

N. B. For sale at Smith & Pearsall's, N. E. Corner of Third and Market Streets.

Each publisher of a newspaper in the United States, is requested to publish this advertisement once a month for one year, and send their accounts for payment.

Philadelphia, Nov. 15—[Nov. 28—1amly.]

To the Public.

HAVING seen an attempt to injure our *Improved Inclined Side Spinner*, we deem it our duty to answer it. Were all people judges of principles, and would they take the pains to examine, we should be freed from the disagreeable task of refuting this attack, emanating from ignorance or something more degrading to its author. Mr. Beares says we have infringed upon the right of the Vertical Spinner, by using the same principles, but varying the construction, which shows he is ignorant of what has been patented to him, supposing that his whole machine has been patented, not excepting the most common principles. Driving belts by wheels, and spindles by belts, pinching the rolls by jaws, determining their length by a gauge, drawing them out as they are twisted, guiding the threads by guides, are all common principles, have been long in use, and consequently can never be patented; which leaves Mr. B with the bare construction, the suspension of the slide by weights, and its perpendicular motion. What should prompt Messrs. Cary and Sweetland to expose their ignorance of principles, by seconding the opinions of Mr. B. we do not pretend to say; but this we do say, that the whole proceedings indicate the most ungenerous principles or the grossest ignorance. We now challenge them to come forward, and give some reason, if any they have, for their proceedings, or consider themselves beneath our further notice. As for the prosecution threatened by Mr. B. we assure him that it shall never have the least effect upon our sales.

A. Copeland,
D. Pool,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 21, 1823—tf.

Fresh Drugs & Medicines, Wholesale and Retail.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

Has Just Received,

A LARGE and general assortment of *Fresh Drugs, Chemicals* and *Medicines, Family, Patent* and *Horse* medicines; *Paints, Essential Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery,* and *Spices; Surgeon's Instruments, Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures,* Spring and Plain Lancets, Mortars and Pestals, Shop Furniture and Vials, and an extensive variety of almost every article in the drug line, carefully selected from the latest importations and *WARRANTED GENUINE*, which being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms advantageous to purchasers. He has also received a quantity of the best *Cold Pressed Castor Oil*, pure *Calcined Magnesia; Doctor Lee's* and *Doctor Dyott's Anti Bilious Pills*, to sell at reduced prices by the gross or dozen; *Doctor Robertson's Nervous Cordial, Elixir of Health, Worm Lozenges, Patent Worm Tea, Tetter,* and *Itch Ointments, Mahy's Plaister Cloth, &c. Best Peruvian Bark, English Window Transparent* and *Castile Soap; Sealing Wax, Wafers, Ink Powder, Gold* and *Silver Leaf;* Fine Hair Powder and Pomatum; Charcoal and other Tooth Powders, Tooth Brushes; Reeves Water Colors; Pencils and Brushes; Aromatic, Headache, and genuine *Macassar Snuff;* Vanilla Beans; Court Plaster, Nipple Glasses, Breast Pipes, Smelling Bottles, and *Imported Cologne Water; Fine Razors* for Tavern keepers by the gallon or smaller quantity; Fresh *Juniper Berries; Copal* and *Boot Varnish*, superior quality; *Wells' Patent Blacking, Emery, White, Red,* and *Black Lead; English Lampblack; Ivory Black* and *Manganese; Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine; best Winter Strained Spermaceti Oil*, for Lamps. *Fresh Lime juice;* best ground Camwood; *Pure Nitric Acid*, made by a particular process expressly for medical prescriptions, *&c* &c.

Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions carefully put up by himself.

Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED

Swaim's Genuine Panacea,

Celebrated for the cure of *Scrofula, King's evil, Ulcers, Tumours, Rheumatism,* and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood—but more especially from *Syphilis, Mercurial diseases,* &c &c. &c.

Jan. 9.

COMMISSION HOUSE, Louisville, Ky.

B. R. McIlvaine & Co.

TAKE this method of informing their friends, that they have made an establishment at this place, in connexion with their Warehouse at "Upper Portland," for the transaction of a general commission business; including the collection of debts, the purchase and sale, receiving, storing and forwarding of every description of produce and merchandise, trusting to the peculiar advantages of their situation and warehouse, to obtain for them a large share of public patronage. To persons at a distance there will be no commission charged for advance of freight, provided the sum advanced be repaid within ten days, or when the owner of the property, residing in any town in which there is established a branch of the Bank of the United States, shall make satisfactory arrangements for the payment of our drafts upon him.

The business will be exclusively conducted by B. R. McIlvaine, under the firm of B. R. McIlvaine & Co.

Louisville, Dec. 12, 1823,

Upper Portland Warehouse.

THE subscribers inform the public that they are now prepared to receive, store, and forward every kind of produce and merchandise, having, at a great expense, erected (about 300 yards below Mr. N. Berthoud's) a commodious Warehouse, 100 feet in length by 50 in width, rising seven stories in height from the foundation, on a rock at low water mark, each story affording convenient doors for the discharge and receipt of cargoes from steam boats. Wharves have been constructed, extending on each side of the building 150 feet, alongside which and the warehouse, steam boats can lie at any stage of the river

To save the expense of drayage, &c. to secure property from injury by weather, either during its reception from wagons or its shipment upon steam boats, wagons will be admitted through an arched way into the building, and their loading passed *directly* into vessels, without any additional charge or expense.

All letters on business connected with the Warehouse should be addressed to Messrs. B. R. McIlvaine & Co Louisville, who have the entire control of its affairs.

John T. Gray, *Louisville, Ky.*

Wilkins, McIlvaine & Co. *Lexington, Ky.*

Dec. 12, 1823.—[Jan. 9, 1824—3m.]